THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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POETICAL.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE INDIAN'S PLEA.

Does the *Great Father* know at the rising sun
How the red man is hunted like a wild beast down?
By the white men who encroaching come
And claim the red man's hunting ground?
Again and again have we been driven back
From the shores of the rising sun,
From the hills and vales by our forefathers trod;
For the white man's steel the victory won.

Beyond the Mississippi, on the prairies wild,
We sadly sought our western home,
Though the Continent the Great Spirit gave
The red man, in *freedom* to roam.
But hard on our trail the white man comes,
Wherever the hunter's wigwams stand,
With words of cunning and weapons of death
Drives the hunters family from the "given land."

Should the Indian go to the East and claim
Their lands!—the *natural* heir;
Would the pale face quietly leave and
Wander—they know not, where?
Or would he defend his wife and child
And all that he calls his own?
What nature would prompt the pale face to do
The Indian to weakness has done.

The white man has knowledge, and wealth and power;
The red man wants none of these;
He only asks that alone he may dwell
On the Plains or 'mid forest trees.
But there is not a place we can call our own
Of the many lands the Great Father gave;
We'll dig up the hatchet, we trust not a word,
And we'll die like warriors brave.

And when you vow we shall no longer live,
Since we would defend our own,
And no quarter give to the "Savage wild"
Until the last of the tribe is gone.
But like the leaves will we fade and fall,
Be scattered and strewn around,
But like a tall forest the hurricane swept,
And the storm king crushed to the ground!

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Notes from Somerset County—Business Through that Section—Somerset, Ursina and Confluence—Something About a "Washing Machine"—A Rural Swain's Mistake—Pleasures of Village Life.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SOMERSET, PA., May 30, 1873.

A few items from this portion of Somerset county will perhaps not be unacceptable to the numerous readers of the old GAZETTE, although I am not one when any occurrences startling in their nature, or of special interest, are likely to occur.

ROSEBUD.

The dwelling-house of Mr. John Davis, a very respectable farmer residing between Ursina and Harnedsville, was entered on Sunday night last while the family were at meeting, and robbed of a considerable sum of money and other articles. Among the stolen articles was a photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Davis. The thieves either desired something to remember the family by, or were lovers of the fine arts, and intend using it in cultivating their æsthetic tastes.

DUNKER MEETING.

The meeting of the Dunkers, or as it sometimes called, the Tunkers, which is a national affair, will convene at Dale City, better known as Meyers mills in this county, the latter part of this week. Preparations, the most extensive and liberal, have been made by the brethren and citizens generally, and a large concourse of people is expected. This is the first general "Love Feast" in that vicinity for fifteen (15) years. The old church, though a very large one, is totally inadequate, and a large canvass pavilion has been procured.

URSINA.

Ursina, one of the youngest but most enterprising and promising towns on the P. W. & B. Ry., is, we were glad to notice during a recent visit, steadily advancing in prosperity, and notwithstanding the serious loss by the burning of a keg factory, a short time ago, by fire, is as earnest and active as ever. It is worthy of mention that the citizens, by their unaided and totally undisciplined efforts, saved a very large amount of property (for the contents of the building belonging to company) that seemed beyond the reach of human effort. Portions of the rescued property were so near the burning building and the immense glowing tank filled to the brim with dried and highly combustible material, that it might be said to be on fire all the time. The pluck and energy of the people saved it, even while despairing of succeeding. The company will rebuild, we are pleased to learn.

They have in successful operation in Ursina a fire brick works using the Shamrock clay, and turning out an article equal to the far-famed Mayer fire brick. The works are well supplied with a number of coke ovens well and substantially built and are urging on a number more as rapidly as possible. A new lime kiln and lime house have just been finished,—capacity 180 bushels every twenty hours, and have a twenty foot vein of limestone above the kiln with a tram road after the style of the coal roads about Pittsburgh.

This is a delightful little valley, and its beauty and advantages have been appreciated by numbers of persons seeking a pleasant and cheap summer resort, who have engaged rooms at the Benford House, a new Mansard roofed hotel, and kept by one who not only knows how to keep a first hotel but takes a pride and pleasure in keeping it well.

CONFLUENCE.

Confluence, a mile or so west of Ursina, is also a beautiful site, and at one time bid fair to be a flourishing place, now seems to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

And that reminds me of a little story. A gentleman well known in Pittsburgh, and especially in telegraphic circles, was induced to locate near this place for the benefit of his greatly impaired health, which we are pleased to learn, has greatly improved, even after a short sojourn of a few days. Some days ago, a scribe from Pittsburgh, a non-descript sort of an article which the knowing ones around the station, aided and abetted by a prominent merchant, decided was a patent churn, with capacity sufficient for a dairy of twenty cows, and it was also well known fact that Mr. D. kept but one. They decided at once that he had been guilty of extravagance; to churn costing one-fifth or less would have been amply sufficient. So they called on Mr. D. one morning, and asking his opinion, he fully concurred, and showed how he could improve the churn by adding this and taking that away, and it would make more butter and do it quicker.

By this time the fun had fairly flowed themselves, and each other that they were not only a very knowing set of fellows but also experts in machinery—agricultural machinery in particular—and the scribe arrived. When the latter factory state of feeling they were completely non-plussed by the arrival of Mr. D. and his unexpected exclamation: *"All right! I see my Washing Machine has got close to it at last."*

[Sensation.]

A VILLAGE SWAIN'S AGONY.

There is a story told of a village swain, not very remote from where this is written, which, true or false, is worth repeating, and some readers may be disposed to make use of the choice words" to make the assertion more emphatic. The young Lotharlo in question had for a long time congratulated himself on being "Lord Paramount," in one, fair breast, and felt a natural elation thereat. The more so, as at one time he had a formidable rival, whose chances even yet were not to be entirely ignored. For some time past the rival, bless him, had been absent and our young and ardent friend had, consequently, no fear. On his second evening he "dressed himself from top to toe" and wended his way to the home of the charmer. By certain mysterious signs, known only to the initiated, he knew she was in the parlor, although it was in consequence of darkness. Seated lightly, with eager, trembling haste, and proceeded to a certain corner where the faintest of noise could be heard. Treading lightly, yet hastily, he threw his arms around and gave one vigorous k— embrace, when, Oh, horror! his hands, instead of resting on the breast of the fair one, came in contact with a huge beard, a long beard, a beard of reddish hue, and, "its he thought to make one swear," the beard of that rival! As the young man's face is yet guiltless of even the sign of a hair, think on his direful, doleful slight and weep with me. Let us all however, be thankful he stands not stalled with k-l-h ker-rimel that he did not then and there cry f-o-r h-l-s bel-loon.

PETERSBURG.

Petersburg on the old National road, and whose rise and fall was intimately connected therewith is now losing one of its ancient landmarks as the oldest house in the village, is being torn down. It was formerly a tavern and the election house, and was built to meet the wants of the increasing travel on the turnpike; the six taverns had all been on the old or Brooks's side road, which ran parallel to it, the greater part of the way across the mountains. It was the scene of many of those terrible battles between the rival class or sections with which the history of election days in this State is filled. One person in the place, who remembers the building of the house which is supposed was in 1818.

The citizens of that clean, healthful and pleasant place, have been gratuitously entertained for several days past with one of the most unique and interesting exhibitions it has ever been our fortune to witness. A very large colony of ehimney swallows have for years past monopolized a chimney in the house of Mr. Samuel D. Ross. This spring their numbers are legion, and we feel perfectly safe in estimating them at not less than five thousand birds on one evening at least. Their perfect evolutions, varied rapid and intricate for a long time before sinking into the yawning chasm to rest, were really wonderful and interesting to a degree. At times they performed with the precision of trained soldiers, at others imitated the joyous rollicking movements of a country dance, but 'tould take pages of description to do anything like justice to the beautiful display witnessed and heartily enjoyed by young and old, great and gay.

Perhaps the most interesting and bewildering of all their performances was sinking or rather dropping to rest. Suddenly pausing in their whooping flight they dropped as though into the chimney as to render all efforts to count them futile. It made brain reel and whirl to watch them closely for any length of time, and we can compare it to nothing except a black snow storm with unusual "large flakes.

The most singular part is that the chimney is a low one and not over twelve or thirteen inches inside. How such numbers contrive to stow themselves away comfortably in such a cramped space is marvellous.

NAPIER TATDY.

RELATIVE to earnings, the census of 1870 discloses the fact that the average annual earnings of the people of the United States do not exceed $800. Of the employed classes, the average annual wages and earnings is $1,000; of those who receive salaries, the average is $1,500, and in the learned professions the annual average is $2,500. This census is said to demonstrate that the people of the United States make more money *per capita* than the people of any other country.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Manufactories of Beaver Falls.

ITS SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

A Record of the Town's Business Facilities.

THE FEATURES OF THE PRETTY VILLAGE.

Reminiscences of Conflicts on New Brighton's Site.

A Few Words of Advice to its People.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

[NUMBER 16.]

A List of Manufactories.

In the five short years of the existence of Beaver Falls, its manufactories have gained a celebrity, that almost amounts to a wonder. From one solitary factory—the old paper mill—there have sprung up nearly a score of others, and giving employment to hundreds of people. I am fearful of prolixity in these already lengthened letters, yet justice requires me to brave the risk, in order to give some idea of these manufactories. The first created, as before stated, was the Brighton Paper Mills, now in successful operation under the proprietorship of Messrs. Frazier, Metzgar & Co. Fire has destroyed these works twice, but for some times they have been enjoying undisturbed prosperity. They turn out from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of paper per day, consisting of manilas, roofing, heavy building, straw papers, &c., entirely with day and night. They have the best water power in the valley, securing it from a reservoir of water seven miles long and 700 feet wide. They also use two steam engines. The company have about their lands twenty-nine and a half acres of good coal, using at their works about two hundred bushels per day. They employ twenty-four hands and five to six teams, and have every needed facility for making a great success of the business in which they are engaged.

The Beaver Falls Cutlery Works were established in 1867, and put to work the year following. The works now cover about five acres, of whom 158 are "Heathen Chinee," brought to the town for cutlery purposes. Strict attention is being given to the business by the proprietors, and some unusually successful artist, respecting the Chinese employed by the firm. They seemed to be using every means to make Beaver Valley cutlery a success. The firm manufactures all varieties of cutlery, from the finest grade of butchers' cutlery, good, to the most unpretentious specimens of table cutlery.

The "Empire Axe and Planter's Hoe Works," under the ownership and superintendence of Messrs. Joseph Bargh & Co., have had a particularly successful career. The works were originally carried on by Messrs. Newmeyer & Graff, in Allegheny City, removing to Beaver Falls in 1871, at the solicitation of the Economy Society, and commenced business under the present firm name. As the name indicates, they manufacture axes and hoes, and on large scale. Their works are run by steam power of 200 horse capacity, and not in any way dependent on the water power. They employ one hundred and ten men; use in the manufacture of their axes and hoes about one hundred tons of iron and ten to fifteen tons of steel per month. The arrangement and completeness of the factory buildings is not excelled anywhere in the valley, and have been pronounced by competent judges as the best in the country. No more successful factory makes glad our little valley, and we hope for its continuance.

The "Western File Works" were put in operation by Messrs. Bake & Fessenden in 1869, and are engaged in the manufacture of files of all kinds. They use steam power in doing most of the work by machinery. They have in their employ one hundred and sixty hands. Their process of manufacture is exceedingly interesting and of modern invention, nearly all the files made in the "old country" being made by the old and slow process of hand forging, hand grinding and hand cutting. Until within the last ten years, these articles were imported, the English having almost exclusive control of the market. Since that time our own American manufacturers are taking the trade, and have almost entirely revolutionized the whole business. The "Western File Works" are doing their share of the work, and are having unbounded success. We hope for still better things from this truly substantial and energetic firm. They make over four hundred different patterns and styles of files, and have probably the largest and most complete manufactory in the world, which, together with the excellent character of their work, keeps them continually pressed with orders.

The "Economy Works," for the manufacture of shovels, spades and grain scoops, was organized and put to work in Beaver Falls in 1869, by Messrs. Harmony, Rapp & Co., and is the only one of the kind on this side of the river, and the only flouring mill for some years in this region. To it with their grain came men from a distance of thirty miles, in consequence of the discomfort of the times. There were no well girded roads for travel at that time, but, as was generally the case, a mighty path was made for a horse and rider to pass over was the route of transit to the mill. The old mill was run as late as 1820, and stood until the digging of the canal, when it gave way to the demands of progress. Again from the early years 1806 and 1807 an attempt was made by a man named Walton to establish a shipyard in the present limits of the town, a short distance below M. O. Kennedy's present residence.

His idea was that here material, labor, living, &c., would be cheap, and that boats and ships could be built much cheaper than at any other point. From here he would float his wares down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for use. He tried it, but soon fled to more congenial quarters. He probably failed to take into account the broken backs he would inflict upon the Ohio boatmen, who, of course, insist upon a strict adherence to the contract rates. In South Wales trade is still brisk; but in the north of England, the trade is deranged by serious difference between the iron masters and workmen respecting the output, which threaten to bring the industry of the entire region to a stand still.

Unpublished Letter of Horace Greeley.

The New York *Tribune* says the following letter of Mr. Greeley, never before printed, shows how early he took the position of advocating the largest clemency toward those who had taken part in the Rebellion. The date is significant—this letter was written when Abraham Lincoln was moving home to Illinois in his last triumph, and Andrew Johnson was clamoring for the blood of traitors:

NEW YORK, April 31, 1865.

MY FRIEND: I have your letter. We must put down the Rebellion; we must make an end of slavery, for the good of the whole human race requires both of these; but do not let us become the tools of the Devil's allies. We may have to kill more of the southern savages, including their chiefs; but let us not drink their blood and imbibe therefrom their spirit. I say in all truth that if I could gladly let them all go—forever (by war) to-morrow if they would but give up slavery, stop the Rebellion, come back and behave themselves. And I am not very good at that. If I were better I should possibly be willing (and I once was) to pay them something for their slaves; now I think they have taken their pay in rebellion, and must be satisfied with that.

O my friend! remember "Father forgive them." We might be as they are had we been nursed on the tiger's milk of slavery. Now let us be satisfied with the inevitable woes of this terrible war.

Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

Canada Southern Railway.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that the work on the Canada Southern Railway—the completion of which in the future will give an Atlantic and Pacific route through British America,—is progressing satisfactorily. On Wednesday last the road between Fort Erie and Amherstburg—nearly opposite Detroit—was formally opened. This division extends for a distance of 215 miles, and on an air line 200 miles. Along this line are many localities of interest, both to the tourist and student of history. Successively come into review, the International Bridge; the Plains of Chippewa, where bloody battles took place in the war of 1812; the Falls and Cataracts of the Falls of Niagara and their surroundings; the field of Lundy's Lane, where the late General Winfield Scott won his laurels in 1812; the battle-field of Queenstown Heights, where General Brock, the British commander, was killed in the battle of October 13, 1812; the broad sweep of Lake Ontario at the town of Niagara and Georgen, on either side of the river, where, during the same war, a famous bombardment occurred on the 21st of November.

American Axes.

The London *Times*, in the course of a notice of the department of cutlery and tools, in the London International exhibition, which is now open, makes the following remarks of American proficiency in the manufacture of axes and shovels: We see Sheffield axes made in the American shape, and fitted with the American handles, and we see hereafter to be produced continued hereafter. The fact is, however, that the exports of Great Britain show but a fractional increase in value and a positive decrease in quantity. In the month of April the exports were of a value of £310,000, or one and a half per cent. The increase in value of coal and iron alone accounts for more than £1,300,000 of the value of this year's exports for April, so that the actual decrease is still more significant. Of the eighteen principal articles of export of home produce, all but six show a decrease in quantity, and of these six, only cotton manufacturers stand in the way of productive gain. There was a decline in alkalis, coal, iron, silk, woolen and worsted goods.

It is stated that English manufacturers are at present in a position to produce axes and tools to yield to the requirements of the coal and iron markets. The decline in coal is not yet sufficiently large to materially reduce the cost of production; and wages, which constitute an important element in the cost of production, on the basis of prices for the last three months, cannot be reduced without the consent of the workmen, who, of course, insist upon a strict adherence to the contract rates. In South Wales trade is still brisk; but in the north of England, the trade is deranged by serious difference between the iron masters and workmen respecting the output, which threaten to bring the industry of the entire region to a stand still.

Sheep.

Sheep should have their hoofs pared, and every sheep in the flock should have its feet dressed with carbolic acid to prevent foot-rot. Dip the animals, after the wool is sheared, in a solution of carbolic soap to kill ticks. The ewes and lambs should have the best pasture on the farm—but let it be dry upland. Low land is death to sheep, suckling ewes, especially. Avoid all other constant access to water. Have a pen in the field into which the lambs can enter, and feed them a few oats or other grain separately from the ewes. It is a great help to them.

Scours in lambs indicate that the DR needs a change of pasture. Always let sheep have access to a little dry hay. They will eat it if they want it, and it will do them a great deal of good. Milk-porridge made with wheat-flour and milk—say a pint of fresh skimmed milk and a table-spoonful of flour, *well boiled*—is a capital remedy for mild cases. Do not neglect to dog the lambs when necessary. Do not dock, or better still, let the sheep have access at all times to the salt. They will then never eat enough to scour them.

Swine.

Swine are looking up. In great corn-growing sections of the country there is no stock that pays so well. Pork prices as good pigs, and the prospects are favorable for a considerable advance. Feed liberally. Nothing is better than a good clover pasture; but it is a great mistake not to give grain in addition. Save all the milk for the young pigs. Pigs five or six months old get along very well without milk, but for young pigs, two to four months old, there is nothing else that will take its place. Give more or less grain in addition. Push the little pigs all you can. It will pay. See that all swine have access to fresh water. If confined, give ashes, salt, sulphur, and charcoal. Keep the pens clean and free from vermin. Dry earth is a cheap disinfectant.—*Agriculturist.*

Pasturing Too Much.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* has some sensible ideas, as follows:

It is gradually getting to be understood that it does not pay to pasture good grain land in the summer. On lands that for any reason may not be worth plowing, it may be well enough to pasture, rough or stony, where the grass it not easily gathered or may not pay for gathering—of course pasturing is the only way to secure the small increase such lands may afford. But on good land it is too severe a test for such land. If it is too wet, underdrain it and make it dry. Low, wet lands are very generally rich, and pay well for improving. Rough, stony lands also often pay well for improving, and are worth the outlay. But on lands that are nearly all of good quality let them alone. Hence, such lands should only be left for permanent pasturage when it is impracticable to bring them into good condition for cultivation.

Good, permanent grass lands, sure for a fair yield, should not be pastured to the best advantage. A portion of the growth that may be secured for hay is lost in a pasture. Land covered by droppings of stock cannot produce grass and flowers as it would if they were left to wilt. The roots of cattle, especially of horses and colts, tread out and prevent the growth of not a little grass. And then, unless hay is cut, a much larger proportion of the old and dry and not be eaten at all, while, strange as it may appear, land improves faster when in meadow than when in pasture. The growth in a meadow makes a thicker and better sod, and a much larger growth of clover and clover roots, and both are left to gradually improve the soil. True, this depends in some measure on the treatment of the meadow, but, as a general rule, more time the hay is removed until winter, and perhaps to some extent in the spring, there may be very little improvement, while the grass will be more likely to run out. Nothing is left to improve the soil by protecting the soil and grass plants in hot weather as well as through the winter, the crops will be better, the grass hold out longer, and the improvement of the land be more rapid.

It may not be well to leave too large a growth on the land through the winter, at least not enough to smother the plants or introduce mice to live and work under the dead grass; but this we do not think farmers are in danger of doing to any way. Perhaps two cuttings for hay, one early and the other not far from the first of September (the fa l growth being left on the land), will do well.

The Fruit Garden.

Blackberries.—The fruiting canes should be tied up to stakes, and all suckers not needed hoed up. Pinch the ends of the new canes when they have reached a height of four or five feet.

Raspberries.—Remove all but three or four new shoots from each plant, and tie up two stakes or wires.

Dwarf fruit trees will need attention to insure a good form. Thin out the fruit, and pinch those shoots which grow too vigorously.

Gooseberries are most profitable when marketed green. The fruit may be cleared of leaves and sticks by rolling it down an inclined trough.

Grape vines planted this spring should only be allowed to grow one shoot. Thin out a portion of the fruit on the fearing vines; this should be done early so that the vines may not be exhausted. Apply sulphur with a bellows on the first appearance of mildew. Layers may be made of the present season's growth.

Currants.—A good mulch will save time in weeding, and also increase the size of the fruit. Apply powdered white hellebore to the leaves when attacked by the currant worm.

Strawberries if not already mulched should be attended to at once, so that the fruit may be kept free from grit. Keep newly planted beds free from weeds and hoed often to insure a good growth before the hot weather comes.

How to Produce Layers.

In every lot of hens some will be better layers than others. Let us suppose we start with six Houdans—a cock and five hens. Probably out of this five two may lay thirty eggs per annum more than either of the others; their eggs should be noticed and only these set. The following this for a few years a very great increase in egg production may be attained. My attention was drawn to this subject by a friend having a Brahma pullet, which laid nearly three hundred eggs in one twelve-month. Although valuable as a layer, bird, and the quality descended to several of her progeny; and I have since found other instances which prove conclusively that a vast improvement might easily be effected in the early laying breeds were that careful selection of breed stock made for this purpose which the fancier bestows on other objects.

It is to be regretted more is not done in this way, and having more room than I had, I hope myself to make some experiments in this direction shortly. I will say now that I am perfectly certain the number of two hundred eggs per annum might be attained in a few years with perfect ease were the object systematically sought for, and I trust these few remarks may arouse a general attention to it among those who keep poultry for eggs only, and who can easily do all that is necessary without any knowledge whatever of fancy points, or any attempt to breed exhibition birds.

Insects in Orchards.

Insects must not be neglected, and a constant lookout must be kept for all enemies upon the fruit trees. The canker-worm will in a few years destroy at night or in the morning; if on a small twig the best way is to cut off the twig and burn; when upon a large limb remove the nest with a gloved hand.

Curculio.—Where this pest exists the only way to fight it is to spread a sheet under the tree and jar the tree and catch the insects upon it, when they may be burned or put into boiling water.

Borers.—The most effective way to prevent them from laying their eggs, which are usually laid this month, is to wrap the trunk with coarse paper, with the lower edge just below the surface of the soil.

Vegetables in Hop Gardens.

An English writer says: It is well known in the southeast of England that hops are planted in rows, the hillocks being usually six feet apart; and that, as they do not bear a crop worth picking until the third year, it is customary to grow beans or some other vegetable between the rows during the first year, and in some places during the second year also, so that the land should give some little return. Instead of being profitless for those two years, I was lately passing across a hop ground, in which the hops had just been picked, and I noticed in one field that the hillocks of hops had been planted at the usual distance from each other, but that the rows were twelve instead of six feet apart, and that the intervening ground was occupied either by cucumbers, or by a double row of Brussels Sprouts, or by three rows of strawberries. We all know how uncertain is the crop of hops, and that a partial or complete failure of the hop crop is by no means uncommon. Therefore I could not help thinking that this conversion of one-half of the hop garden into a vegetable garden was a wise and prudent arrangement for securing a certain return from the land every year.

Profitable Cattle Feeding.

The Iowa City *Republican* has this paragraph, which will be of interest to our readers, as showing that feeding the stock is a sure way of successfully farming in the West:

Joseph Walker sold, the other day, 100 fat steers from his farms, which brought him the neat sum of $6,300, or $63 per head. These steers Mr. Walker purchased of farmers about him at an average cost, about one year before, of between $27 and $28 a head. He thinks he has made some money out of them. He has hogs to follow, which fattened with the cattle, that he estimates at $1,500. He has 125 stock steers, and the two officers retired to their camp, near Crawley's. On the road he noticed men ahead, riding to Rocks Point, as if to intercept him. When the team approached one presented a needle-gun and said: "Get down, you old white-headed ——." "By what authority?" said Fairchild. "By mine; I'm going to kill the Indians and you, too," was the reply. Their leader caught hold of the mules, unhitched them, and cut the harness. Fairchild, clinging to the lines, leaped to the ground. The poor wretches implored for mercy, and begged Fairchild to save them. The warriors were unarmed, and knew that resistance was useless. They were the coolest in the party, though facing inevitable death; but the women and children shrieked, groaned and wept piteously.

Fairchild had nothing but a small pistol. Six inches from his ear was the muzzle of a needle gun. He says the tears came to his eyes, and he mingled his voice with those of the Modocs, in the hope that a m eanre might be avoided.

"Oh, that was a terrible scene. I never shall forget it, and I shudder when I think what I saw. I hear the tearful voices of those women and children still ringing in my ears, but the cowardly hounds were not to be baulked. A shot, and Little John lay dead in the bed of the wagon with a bullet in his brain." The mules dashed away with Fairchild, and tangled him in the lines. Five more shots were fired in rapid succession, and Jack, Pony, and Mooch, the remaining warriors, were dead. Little John's squaw had a frightful wound in the shoulder.

Away ahead in the road, in the direction of Boyle's camp, was a cloud of dust, indicating the approach of a team. The murderers espied the dust, and in a moment were riding rapidly away. Sergeant Murphy, of Battery G, Fourth Artillery, with seven men and teamsters, came by a team. The Sergeant took charge of affairs, and remained with his men on the ground. Fairchild, the teamster, the wounded squaw and her three children came in at two o'clock this morning. Fairchild reached General Davis' headquarters, when he related his story. Teams with an escort were at once sent after the prisoners, dead and alive. No pains will be taken for the apprehension of the felons who performed the bloody work.

It is generally supposed Oregon volunteers are the murderers. Fairchild is of the opinion himself that the warriors killed were not charged with murder. Those who know them best say they have only participated in open fights. Every one here condemns the affair as atrocious, and without excuse, and there is no doubt but the murders were carried out upon a carefully arranged plan, as Fairchild noticed horsemen on the road ahead and behind him before the shots were fired. Had John Fairchild, instead of James, been present, another murder might have been added to the list, as the Oregoneans are bitter in their hatred of John, the old man and other Californians.

The Indians at the Red Cloud Agency Inclined to be Peaceable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—A report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from Special Commissioner Killive, at the Red Cloud Agency, says the Indians there are more friendly than he had been led to believe, and that he had an informal interview with Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Slow Bull and Red Leaf, who manifested a very friendly disposition, and whose influence has been good and is increasing. The special Commissioner expresses it as his opinion that the expediency of stationing troops at the agency, but it may be necessary to order a mounted company to patrol the other side of the river, as much to prevent whisky trading as to stop stock stealing.

The Captives Interviewed.

BOYLE'S CAMP, June 8—3 P.M.—An interview between Gen. Davis, Jack and Schonchin has just terminated. The Modoc chief says he was incited to his cruel warfare by Allen David, the chief of the Klamaths, also derided the killing of General Canby, and Dr. Thomas Piper; Commissioner, Thomas Herron; Auditor, D. W. Schaffer; Jury Commissioner, A. Glenn.

In view of the salary-grab, and Mr. Bingham's connection with it, and the well-known sentiment of the country on that subject, we are very clear in the opinion that his appointment as Minister to Japan was a mistake. Every time the President appoints a man who voted for the salary-steal to any position, he will fly in the face of the people.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

TOUCHING the Indianapolis farmers' convention, the St. Louis *Globe* remarks, with considerable reason, that "if the farmers learn anything by failure they ought to be learning very fast, for certainly their failures have been nearly as numerous as their efforts. The power which is in their own hands is neutralized, the attempts which all men recognize as laudable are thwarted, by the mistaken weakness of admitting to their conventions every political axe grinder and voluble preteuder who sees his opportunity in their difficulty and proffers his worse than useless assistance."

A WASHINGTON special says:—Gen. Spinner's back pay conscience fund increases very slowly. One of his latest additions was a contribution from ex-Congressman Halsey of New Jersey. Mr. Halsey is one of the retiring Congressmen who has actually covered his back pay into the Treasury. His letter to Mr. Ordway sets forth the law and rules of the House, showing that the money must be drawn by the officers of the House, and that it not now accepted by a member it can be taken by him at any future time, and that the only way to put it beyond his reach is to cover it by a warrant into the Treasury. All the officers interested now positively decline to furnish the names of those who have merely declined to take their money and those who have covered it into the Treasury. From all the information obtained it is safe to assume that about half a dozen of those whose names are circulating about the country as having returned their back pay have merely declined to draw it, and it still, forms a portion of their income.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Hints Concerning the Live Stock

HORSES.

Animals in the hurry of a busy season are apt to be neglected. Do not fall into this error. The success of a good farmer depends more on his skill and judgment in the management of his live stock than on the mere raising of crops.

Horses should not be taxed beyond their strength. Heavy plowing should be done with three horses abreast. It is a very effective team. We keep horses too long in the field. They would accomplish more by working steadily while at work, and being allowed longer to feed and rest in the stable.

Grooming is of great importance. It is to a horse what a good bath is to a man. It is absolutely essential to high health. Never leave a horse for the night until he is thoroughly cleaned.

In the case of colic, the first thing to do is to give an injection of water. It is not necessary to put soap or anything else in it. Blanket the horse, rub his legs, ears and bowels, and if he does not get better in half an hour give a tablespoonful of laudanum and two tablespoonsful of ether.

Indigestion is the cause of more than half the diseases of horses; and we should be careful to feed properly and regularly, and especially avoid putting the horses to hard work on a full stomach.

COWS.

Milch-cows should now be giving a full flow of milk. If there is the slightest symptom of a falling off, give a little extra feed in the form of cornmeal and bran-slops. Corn is cheap, and if the cows can convert one, two, or three quarts of meal into milk it will be very profitable. See that the cows are milked regularly and clean.

"W. G. G.," Spencer county, Ind., writes: My cow was sick a few days after calving. I split her tail, put in salt and black pepper, and tied it up; poured turpentine in the hollow back of her horns, and bored a hole with a gimlet in each horn about two inches above the hair. *Did I do right?* Ans. Now this poor cow had recently calved, her appetite became poor, and she was continually lifting up her hind feet and setting them down in another place, showing by this action, as plainly as a dumb animal could, that she was in pain, and suffered from weakness of the frames are vanished, they may be rubbed with the spirits of wine, which will take out all the spots and give the varnish a superior polish.

Salt Pork.

For the benefit of those who are obliged to use salt pork, the following plan improves it wonderfully: Cut as many slices as will be required for breakfast the evening previous, and soak till morning in sweet milk and water. Then drain, and fry as you would fresh pork. For a change rolling it in corn meal is a good imitation of fresh fish. To keep fresh meat a week or more in summer time I have tried the following simple plan: Make a splendid pickle: Soak it in sour milk or buttermilk, keeping it in a cool cellar. The bone or fat need not be removed. Rinse well when used. Housekeepers, try it, if you have not done so much that you cannot get fresh meat every day.

Hay.

Early cut hay is confessedly better for milk-giving animals than ripe hay. For new milch-cows and ewes with lambs it is very desirable to cut a few acres just before it gets into full blossom. It will not yield as much per acre as if allowed to stand until the blossoms begin to turn brown, but it will be found to be as nutritious for fattening stock, but it is more succulent and more easily digested, and when fed in connection with a little meal, will produce more milk.

Jeff. Davis' Rebellion History.

Jefferson Davis is said to be writing a history of the Southern Rebellion, and it is easy to see that he might make such a work of much present interest and of great value to the historians of the future. But if the reports of some recent utterances are correct, he is discrediting his opportunities. No part of Jefferson Davis' Republican public is likely to receive with much favor the work of a man whose view of public affairs is so prejudiced that he thinks that such men as Senator Hamlin, Governor Andrew and Horace Greeley are "the deadly let loose with all swine have access to fresh water. If confined, give ashes, salt, sulphur, and charcoal. Keep the pens clean and free from vermin. Dry earth is a cheap disinfectant.—*Agriculturist.*

Pasturing Too Much.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* has some sensible ideas, as follows:

It is gradually getting to be understood that it does not pay to pasture good grain land in the summer. On lands that for any reason may not be worth plowing, it may be well enough to pasture, rough or stony, where the grass it not easily gathered or may not pay for gathering—of course pasturing is the only way to secure the small increase such lands may afford. But on good land it is too severe a test for such land. If it is too wet, underdrain it and make it dry. Low, wet lands are very generally rich, and pay well for improving. Rough, stony lands also often pay well for improving, and are worth the outlay. But on lands that are nearly all of good quality let them alone. Hence, such lands should only be left for permanent pasturage when it is impracticable to bring them into good condition for cultivation.

Good, permanent grass lands, sure for a fair yield, should not be pastured to the best advantage. A portion of the growth that may be secured for hay is lost in a pasture. Land covered by droppings of stock cannot produce grass and flowers as it would if they were left to wilt. The roots of cattle, especially of horses and colts, tread out and prevent the growth of not a little grass. And then, unless hay is cut, a much larger proportion of the old and dry and not be eaten at all, while, strange as it may appear, land improves faster when in meadow than when in pasture. The growth in a meadow makes a thicker and better sod, and a much larger growth of clover and clover roots, and both are left to gradually improve the soil. True, this depends in some measure on the treatment of the meadow, but, as a general rule, more time the hay is removed until winter, and perhaps to some extent in the spring, there may be very little improvement, while the grass will be more likely to run out. Nothing is left to improve the soil by protecting the soil and grass plants in hot weather as well as through the winter, the crops will be better, the grass hold out longer, and the improvement of the land be more rapid.

It may not be well to leave too large a growth on the land through the winter, at least not enough to smother the plants or introduce mice to live and work under the dead grass; but this we do not think farmers are in danger of doing to any way. Perhaps two cuttings for hay, one early and the other not far from the first of September (the fa l growth being left on the land), will do well.

The Fruit Garden.

Blackberries.—The fruiting canes should be tied up to stakes, and all suckers not needed hoed up. Pinch the ends of the new canes when they have reached a height of four or five feet.

Raspberries.—Remove all but three or four new shoots from each plant, and tie up two stakes or wires.

Dwarf fruit trees will need attention to insure a good form. Thin out the fruit, and pinch those shoots which grow too vigorously.

Gooseberries are most profitable when marketed green. The fruit may be cleared of leaves and sticks by rolling it down an inclined trough.

Grape vines planted this spring should only be allowed to grow one shoot. Thin out a portion of the fruit on the fearing vines; this should be done early so that the vines may not be exhausted. Apply sulphur with a bellows on the first appearance of mildew. Layers may be made of the present season's growth.

Currants.—A good mulch will save time in weeding, and also increase the size of the fruit. Apply powdered white hellebore to the leaves when attacked by the currant worm.

Strawberries if not already mulched should be attended to at once, so that the fruit may be kept free from grit. Keep newly planted beds free from weeds and hoed often to insure a good growth before the hot weather comes.

How to Produce Layers.

In every lot of hens some will be better layers than others. Let us suppose we start with six Houdans—a cock and five hens. Probably out of this five two may lay thirty eggs per annum more than either of the others; their eggs should be noticed and only these set. The following this for a few years a very great increase in egg production may be attained. My attention was drawn to this subject by a friend having a Brahma pullet, which laid nearly three hundred eggs in one twelve-month. Although valuable as a layer, bird, and the quality descended to several of her progeny; and I have since found other instances which prove conclusively that a vast improvement might easily be effected in the early laying breeds were that careful selection of breed stock made for this purpose which the fancier bestows on other objects.

It is to be regretted more is not done in this way, and having more room than I had, I hope myself to make some experiments in this direction shortly. I will say now that I am perfectly certain the number of two hundred eggs per annum might be attained in a few years with perfect ease were the object systematically sought for, and I trust these few remarks may arouse a general attention to it among those who keep poultry for eggs only, and who can easily do all that is necessary without any knowledge whatever of fancy points, or any attempt to breed exhibition birds.

Insects in Orchards.

Insects must not be neglected, and a constant lookout must be kept for all enemies upon the fruit trees. The canker-worm will in a few years destroy at night or in the morning; if on a small twig the best way is to cut off the twig and burn; when upon a large limb remove the nest with a gloved hand.

Curculio.—Where this pest exists the only way to fight it is to spread a sheet under the tree and jar the tree and catch the insects upon it, when they may be burned or put into boiling water.

Borers.—The most effective way to prevent them from laying their eggs, which are usually laid this month, is to wrap the trunk with coarse paper, with the lower edge just below the surface of the soil.

Vegetables in Hop Gardens.

An English writer says: It is well known in the southeast of England that hops are planted in rows, the hillocks being usually six feet apart; and that, as they do not bear a crop worth picking until the third year, it is customary to grow beans or some other vegetable between the rows during the first year, and in some places during the second year also, so that the land should give some little return. Instead of being profitless for those two years, I was lately passing across a hop ground, in which the hops had just been picked, and I noticed in one field that the hillocks of hops had been planted at the usual distance from each other, but that the rows were twelve instead of six feet apart, and that the intervening ground was occupied either by cucumbers, or by a double row of Brussels Sprouts, or by three rows of strawberries. We all know how uncertain is the crop of hops, and that a partial or complete failure of the hop crop is by no means uncommon. Therefore I could not help thinking that this conversion of one-half of the hop garden into a vegetable garden was a wise and prudent arrangement for securing a certain return from the land every year.

Profitable Cattle Feeding.

The Iowa City *Republican* has this paragraph, which will be of interest to our readers, as showing that feeding the stock is a sure way of successfully farming in the West:

Joseph Walker sold, the other day, 100 fat steers from his farms, which brought him the neat sum of $6,300, or $63 per head. These steers Mr. Walker purchased of farmers about him at an average cost, about one year before, of between $27 and $28 a head. He thinks he has made some money out of them. He has hogs to follow, which fattened with the cattle, that he estimates at $1,500. He has 125 stock steers, and the two officers retired to their camp, near Crawley's. On the road he noticed men

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

The New Trial of Stokes—How he Received the News—Bankrupt Case of Bowles Brothers & Co.—Arrival of the Remains of Minister Orr—Walworth Indicted—The Equal Rights Suit Against Lester Wallack—A Plea of "Not Guilty" Entered by Tainter, the Defaulting Cashier—A Letter Carrier Caught Robbing a Mail Bag—A Vender of Obscene Literature Punished.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1873.

Walworth Indicted.

The Grand Jury have found an indictment against young Walworth, the parricide, of murder in the first degree.

The New Trial of Stokes—How he Received the News.

When Stokes was informed of the decision of the Court of Appeals granting him a new trial, he expressed himself well pleased, but added quietly, and somewhat sadly, "The report might possibly be untrue, and the disappointment would be all the greater if such proved to be the case." His counsel, Mr. Dos Passos, relatives and friends soon arrived at the Tombs, and there was a good deal of rejoicing among those interested at the favorable decision of the Appelate Court. Dos Passos says: "Upon the next trial we will go to the satisfaction of the New York public, that there has been a gross misapprehension of the case from the day of the tragedy, and we will be able to establish the fact of his innocence by evidence of an overwhelming character."

The opinion of the Court of Appeals in Stokes' case inferentially declares the constitutionality of the new jury law, under which the formation or expression of an opinion shall not operate to the exclusion of a juror who takes an oath that he believes he can render an impartial verdict on the evidence.

The Equal Rights Suit.

The Counsel for Lester Wallack have put in their answer to suits brought by several colored men, who were excluded from his theatre. It takes the ground that the establishment is conducted as a private business, and that the proprietor has the right to sell tickets, or refuse them at his discretion, or to revoke them after they are sold; that the tickets in the case in question were sold to colored men under the supposition that they were purchased for others, and that they were not excluded on account of color. Wallack declines to swear to the answer, and the counsel for the colored men will not accept the answer until verified.

Bowles Brothers & Co.

The *Post* says: The case of Bowles Brothers & Co. will come out of the bankruptcy court in a better condition than their most sanguine friends ventured to hope. The official assignee, we are told, makes an offer to the creditors of fifty cents on the dollar, which, according to law, releases the house from liability. The members of the house, however, have issued a statement to their creditors, that they will pay the other fifty cents, and will come under obligations to do so when they have received their legal discharge. They propose, it is said, to speedily resume business.

Discharged from Prison.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, a long opinion was read by the presiding Judge in the case of William Warner, who applied for a discharge from prison, where he was sent under the habeas corpus act. The Judge holds the act to be constitutional, but discharged Warner on the ground that the proof of the previous conviction was not sufficient.

Arrival of the Remains of Minister Orr.

The steamship Tauringia, bearing the remains of the late Minister Orr, arrived this evening.

A Masonic deputation went down to the Narrows to day in the revenue steamer Jessamine, and took charge of the remains. The Knights Templars meet at the Battery at 9 A. M. to-morrow, to receive the remains and escort them to the church.

A Test Case.

The present police justices have determined to test the constitutionality of the law legislating them out of office. They assert that Francis Kerman, and other prominent lawyers, hold that every police justice is a justice of the peace, and that the latter office is within the pale of the Constitution, and cannot be touched by the Legislature.

Libraries for Jails.

Miss Linda Gilbert, of Chicago, who has been successful in raising libraries for many Sabbath county prisons, is in this city, collecting a library for the Ludlow street jail. Edward S. Stokes has given one hundred volumes.

The Defaulting Cashier's Plea.

Frank L. Taintor, the defaulting Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, this morning pleaded not guilty to the new indictment found against him yesterday.

A Vender of Obscene Literature Punished.

Dr. Julius E. Julian was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500 for selling obscene publications through the mails.

Mark Twain's Suit.

Mark Twain's suit to restrain B. A. Sueh from publishing a book bearing Twain's name as the author was argued before Judge Ingraham to-day, but the decision was reserved.

Carl Vogt's Stolen Bonds.

Ex Judge Leonard has been appointed to take testimony as to the proper disposition of the stolen bonds brought to this country by Carl Vogt, the Belgian murderer.

A Thieving Letter Carrier.

Thomas McGuire, a letter carrier, was caught to-day in the act of robbing a mail bag in an alleyway. He was sent to the Ludlow street jail.

Embezzler Sentenced.

Christian Burtell has been sentenced to four years in the State prison for embezzling letters from the postoffice.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., June 10, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., June 10, 1873:

Stations.	Above Low Water	Change in 24 Hours	Above Low Water	Change in 24 Hours	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.		
Boonville.....	9	1	**	**	NW	Fair
*Brownsville....	5	.0	1	NE		L't Rain
Brunswick, Mo.	24	5	.0	1	NE	Fair
Cincinnati.....	9		.0	4	S	Cloudy
Confluence.....		2			W	Cloudy
Davenport.....	9	3	.0	5	NW	Clear
Evansville.....	7	9			S	Threat'g
Fort Benton....	6	3	†0	2	E	Fair
Fort Sully.....	7	8	**	**	E	Fair
*Freeport, Pa..	3		†0	3	SW	Threat'g
Hermann, Mo...	11	9	†0	4	NW	Fair
†Jefferson City.	14	5	†5	5	NW	Cloudy
Kansas City....	17	7	†0	4	N	Fair
Keokuk.....	11	3	†0	7	N	Fair
Leavenworth....	7		†0	6	NE	Fair
Lexington.....	13		90	**	NE	Cloudy
Morgantown....		10	.0	2	S	Threat'g
Little Rock.....	11	6	†1		E	Cloudy
Louisville.....	4	10	.0	3	S	Threat'g
Marietta.....	4	5			S	L't Rain
Memphis.....	22	10	.0	4	SE	Fair
Nashville.....	5	7	**	**	S	Cloudy
New Geneva.....	1	11	.0	1	SW	L't Rain
†New Orleans..	2	5	†0	1	SE	Cloudy
*Oil City.....		1	†0	1	S	Cloudy
Omaha.....	13				N	Fair
Paducah.....	10	1	.0	3	SE	Clear
Pittsburgh.....	3	2	.0	3	SW	L't Rain
Shreveport.....	27	7	0	2	NW	Cloudy
St. Paul.....	14	5	**	**	NW	Fair
Vicksburg.....	39	4	.0	2	S	Fair
Warsaw.....	11	9	†0	4	NW	Fair
Yankton.....	13	1	**	**	W	Fair
Le Claire.....	8	2	**	**	NE	Fair

*Below high water mark.
†Below high water mark.
**Change not known.

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—River 8 feet 8 inches; falling. Arrived—James D. Parker; Memphis; Phil. Sheridan St. Louis; Kittie Hegler, Arkansas river; Messenger, St. Louis; Minneola, Parkersburg. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Messenger, Pittsburgh. Tow boats down—A. Fulton, James Jackson and Park Painter. Up—Jack Fulton, Lookout, Oaklie and Storm No. 3. Quite rainy to-day; evening threatening. Tow boats at Rising Sun—Robin, Gray Hound, Kanawha No. 2 and Liberty No. 4.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Muscatine, Galena; J. F. Joy, Madison; Allie Brown, New Orleans; W. H. Brown, Ohio river; Grand Tower, Memphis; Clinton, St. Paul. Departed—Anna Semis, Missouri river; Muscatine, Galena; Rob Roy, Keokuk, Helena, Vicksburg; Minnesota, St. Paul; Rover, Cairo. River rising. Cloudy and warm; heavy rain in the night and early this morning. Captain Sheble has contracted with Catlin & Co., of Minneapolis, for three barges of 1,000 tons each, which he will run in connection with his steamer City of Alton, in the New Orleans trade. This looks like competition in the barge line.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 10.—Light rain last night and this morning; a deluging rain this evening, with prospects of continuing; mercury 66 to 75. River falled 8 inches. Up—7 Robert Mitchell, 10 P. M.; Idlewild, 7 A. M.; George Roberts, 8; Pat Rogers, 6 P. M. Down—Tarascon, 2 P. M.; Arlington, 1; Mary Dove, Tarascon, 6—generally with fair to good trips. Business dull.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—River falling; 4 feet 10 inches in canal; 2 feet 10 inches in chute; less than 6 feet on Portland bar. Cloudy; slight rain at intervals. Arrived—Camelia, Tennessee river; Simpson Horner, New Orleans. Departed—Camelia, Cincinnati; Nail City, Wheeling; Sea Gull, Portsmouth.

NEW BRIGHTON.

Activity in Methodist Circles—Gathering of Ministers and Laymen—The District Conference—Interesting Reports from the Churches.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., June 10, 1873.

Among the religious folks of our goodly borough, there is more than wonted stir and interest to-day, occasioned by the assembling of the District Conference of Allegheny District, Methodist Episcopal Church. Considerable interest seems to be taken in the prospective flow of wisdom and learning, that shall fall from the lips of the reverend fathers and sturdy sons of the Gospel, who are met to discuss questions, that seem to have no limit of endurance and inexhaustiveness. Those of the GAZETTE readers, who know anything of the workings of the great body of christians represented here to-day, understand what has called together this body of ministry and laymen. At the last General Conference of the church, the legislators then assembled, felt the need of some working force, intermediate between the annual convocations of ministers and the weekly, monthly, or quarterly meetings, held by the official members of each separate charge in the church. To meet the want, an experiment was determined upon, and it was decided that another conference be introduced into the economy of the church, when not only the special wants of a few charges might be considered, but as well some of the work of the annual conferences be taken up and disposed of at these semi-annual conferences. There was then brought into life, a conference to be held in each presiding elder's district, whereas before the district should by vote agree to have such conferences. In consequence the church has now a quarterly—semi-annual—annual and quadrennial conference; four conferences in one. Church, requiring not less than two and one-half months time for the assembling of all the conferences in one session. Surely enough for one Church, and yet scarcely too many. The trial of the District Conference is now being made. It has worked well so far, and in many places in the nation has done a great work in the interests of the cause. It has been worked for years in the M. E. Church South, and has been a success, and even in India—amid its coral strands—and its heathen worships, the Methodist Episcopal Church has practiced it for years with good success. But here in the church, it is more an experiment. If properly handled and made a success, this semi-annual meeting will eventually become one of the best working forces in all Methodism. It is a step-ladder to all religious caste or orders. It at once unites and places on a level the ministry and the laity. The success of the District conference may bring about a more united and hearty co-operation of the superintendents of the church and the people.

The threatening clouds have not deterred the brethren from their meeting to day, and there may be seen as respectable a gathering as the eye might hope to behold. From the lofty, good natured and earnestly pious old father in Israel, to the hopeful, ambitious and light hearted boys of the ministry and working force of the church, we find a common desire to do the best and most that can be done for good. The black sombre coats and pants, point out readily the strangers among us, and the preparation of good things leave no doubt in the minds of the initiated that something more than ordinary is to take place. Like the good-natured husbandman we once knew, we are always glad when the preachers come, as we are pretty sure to get something good to eat, and have a good time into the bargain. As our good brethren fare among us we cordially give them the heartiest of welcomes, and shall give them cause to remember our town and its meeting as one of the pleasantest places of their lives.

The Conference was opened at 10¼ o'clock A. M., Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D., Presiding Elder, in the chair. Rev. Jas. R. Mills was chosen as Secretary.

As the first item of business on the programme, reports were received from the pastors and stewards on the financial condition and interests of each charge. These reports were made to embrace the amount allowed and paid on pastor's salary and the usual disciplinary collections. The reports were very interesting and instructive, and seemed, in the main, to be favorable and encouraging. The reports on the pastor's salaries quite important suggestions arose as to the duty of those professing to be christians. Some salaries were quite large, carrying with them the thought of comparative comfort, but not one of them to spare. There were men on that conference floor to-day, who in law or medicine, could command their thousands with half the labor they now put forth for a few hundreds. Some of the salaries were reported small—so far, far beneath what they ought to be, and far from compensating the receivers of them, for the duties they are required to perform. In a financial point of view many of them would do better at most any vocation in life. The laborer is worthy of his hire," but he don't always get it.

The next item of business was the discussion of the question, "The best plans for supporting 1st, the pastor; 2d, the elders, and 3d, the Bishops." The discussion was opened by Rev. J. W. Baker, one of the Church's sturdiest and best men, who very briefly referred to the different bodies or committees whose duty it was to fix the salary of each of these pastors, and from which there is no appeal. From these committees the reports go to the stewards of the several charges, whose duty it is to see that the amounts are collected. That if there be a deficiency it is to be born in common by the three pastors or officers mentioned. He preferred leaving the fixing of a plan to each charge, as a fixed plan would not suit all charges. If he had a charge where class meetings were fully attended, he would prefer to collect it through the classes, but if class meetings were out of fashion he would collect through the stewards. He would prefer, however, to have the best plan in the hands of an intelligent, capable and plans Board of Stewards.

Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., suggested that it might be a good plan to take the income of the best paid member of any charge, and the income of a steady, industrious man who was not able to gain a great amount, and strike the difference, which should be the salary of the minister. Perhaps Bro. Holmes had better select his community before he does that, or he might get an itinerant's financial reward with a vengeance.

Mr. Mair, of Rochester, made some of the most pertinent remarks of the meeting, claiming that the ministry should be fitted to the very highest plane, socially and intellectually, and that a good salary ought to be given to back it up. That the better the minister was paid, the better he could qualify himself for the duties devolving upon him.

Rev. T. N. Boyle suggested that all plans were partly inoperative and would remain so until the people were educated to give and give liberally, citing a well known fact that a few must bear nearly all the burdens, in carrying on moral and religious enterprises.

Rev. Mr. Miller remarked that the great lack of all plans in use was that of systematic effort, which, after all, seems to be the very pith of the matter. Several others joined in the discussion, which was very pleasantly carried on for nearly an hour.

The Presiding Elder closed the discussion by referring to a part of the question not yet touched—the best method for the support of the Bishops and Elders. At the conclusion of his remarks an adjournment took place until 1:30 o'clock P. M. The session was pleasant and agreeable, and many a friendly clasp of the hand attested the warmth of the fellowship of these workers in the great moral vineyard.

LAYMAN.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Membership of the Senate and House of Representatives—Article on Counties, Townships and Boroughs.

The Legislature.

The consideration, on second reading, of the Article on Legislature, consumed nearly the entire session of the Constitutional Convention Monday afternoon. The sections agreed to in addition to those published yesterday were relative to qualifications of legislators, to make public defaulters and other criminals ineligible for the Legislature, and to regulate the routine of legislative business.

Upon the nineteenth section, increasing the Senate to fifty members and the House to one hundred and fifty members, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole for general amendment, when a number of propositions for the enlargement of representation were submitted and ordered to be printed.

Without action the committee rose with leave to sit again.

Impeachment and Removal.

The article on impeachment and removal from office, containing only four sections, was read a second time as hereinfore published and referred to the Committee on Revision.

Counties, Townships and Boroughs.

The article on counties, townships and boroughs was taken up, and without action on the first section the Convention adjourned.

In the absence of President Meredith, Tuesday morning, Mr. Walker, of Erie, called the Convention to order.

The Convention resumed consideration of the article on counties, townships and boroughs, the first section reading as follows:

SECTION 1. No new county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, shall have less contents than four hundred square miles, nor shall any county be formed or established containing a less population than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, moved to amend that no new county shall be erected until the same shall be approved by three fifths of all the voters within the sections of counties taken to form the new one.

Pending.

Death in a Gasometer.

EASTPORT, ME., June 10.—A sad accident occurred this morning at the gas works. Repairs were to be made, and a young man named Hiram Lawrence went down into the gasometer to let off the water. The gas overcame him, and he fell from the ladder into the water. His brother, Edward, went down to get him out, and he, too, was suffocated and fell. Another brother, James, tied a rope around his body, and was lowered down, but had to be drawn up immediately. He was nearly dead when taken out, and now lies in a precarious condition. The others were dead when taken out. Edward leaves a wife and four children. Hiram was recently married.

—Cambridge City, Ind., is swarming with horses and horsemen for the races, which commence there to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

SHAMOKIN, PA.

Another Mine Horror.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP.

The Dead Bodies of Ten Miners Recovered.

SHAMOKIN, PA., June 10.—This afternoon an explosion occurred in the Henry Clay Colliery, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. It has the capacity for mining eight thousand tons of coal per month, and sixty-five men are employed in it. Conrad Drumpheiser, the inside boss, went into an old working on the water level, when the explosion immediately followed, caused, it is thought, by fire damp being fired, which communicated with the air from the water level into the slope below where the men worked. The inlet to this section of the coal region, being unaccustomed to black damp, thought it was blasting powder that had been set on fire. They remained in the slope until almost over come with black damp, and then starting to come up, met the body of the boss, and fell senseless. The strong men managed to get out, however, and gave the alarm to guide the others, who followed, but on reaching the top of the slope they fell back, being completely overcome. John Hays, the outside boss, on hearing the alarm, immediately went to their rescue. After proceeding about five hundred yards he fell face down ward in a pool of water and was drowned. Enoch Mogneski was found drowned by his side. Eight men were brought out dead.

Up to 10 P. M. ten bodies have been taken out.

FOREIGN.

Opposition in the Spanish Cortes to a Forced Paper Currency—A Loan in Prospect—The Ministerial Crisis Unabated—Senor Figueras Unable to Form a Government—Don Carlos Abondoned by the Cure of Santa Cruz—Reported Recall of the German Ambassador at Paris—A Sensation in the French Assembly—The Government Attempting to Subsidize and Control the Provincial Press—An Insurgent Band in Cuba Dispersed and the Leader Killed.

SPAIN.

The Finances.

MADRID June 10.—The members of the Cortes are opposed to a forced paper currency. It is probable that a voluntary national loan will be called for, and in case of its failure, the loan will be forced.

The Ministerial Crisis Unabated.

MADRID, June 10.—Senor Orenz has resigned the Presidency of the Constituent Cortes.

At a cabinet council to-day the finance bills prepared by Senor Tutau were rejected. The ministers afterwards tendered their resignations, and during the afternoon the Cortes entrusted to Senor Figueras the organization of a new ministry. After consulting with the leading friends, and with leading members of the Cortes, Senor Figueras reported that he was unable to form a cabinet. The crisis continues, and has a depressing influence on funds.

The Cortes holds another session to-night, when it is probable that Senor Nicolas Salmeron will endeavor to organize the Government, the members of which he will select exclusively from the Right. Should he fail, the deputies constituting the majority of the Cortes will hold a meeting to-morrow and determine on measures for the settlement of the crisis.

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M. Beule, Minister of the Interior, admitted the authenticity of the circular, and accepted the responsibility for issuing the same.

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THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1873.

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—A widow named Cornfield, who runs a pawn shop in Columbus, Ohio, mourns because she placed confidence in a swindler, who after a brief season of courting, has vamoosed with seven gold watches, eighteen silver watches, seven gold chains, a diamond ring, revolvers and trinkets, to the amount of $2,000.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 11, 1873, 1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, on Wednesday, winds veering to southerly and westerly, cloudy weather and rain areas are possible, with clearing weather on Wednesday afternoon and night.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, winds veering to westerly and northerly, and clear and clearing weather.

From Missouri and Tennessee to the upper lake region and Ohio valley, and light to fresh northerly winds and clearer and partly cloudy weather.

For the northwest, falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, but probably clear weather.

For the Gulf States, cloudy weather, rain areas and southerly winds, the latter probably shifting to northwesterly, with clearing weather on Wednesday night.

For the south Atlantic States, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Ohio State Medical Society met in Columbus on Tuesday.

—The annual races on Alcot Heath, England, commenced on Tuesday.

—The funeral of Judge Wm. B. Thrall, of Ohio, took place in Columbus on Tuesday.

—The June meeting of the Central Illinois Blooded Horse Association will commence in Peoria to-day.

—The cholera is increasing in Memphis. Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, is dangerously ill with it.

—On Sunday morning some boys discovered the body of an infant girl lodged on some drift two miles south of Dayton, Ohio, in the Miami river. The coroner held an inquest and a verdict of death by drowning was rendered. It is supposed the child was thrown in the river by its mother to conceal her disgrace.

—A mutilated colored man, named Solomon Barnes, was found on the track of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about one mile below Brooklyn, opposite St. Louis. Near by were evidences of a severe struggle—club smeared with blood and a bundle of clothing, from which it is supposed Barnes was murdered and placed on the railroad track to be run over by a train.

—The trial of Robert W. Chamberlain, in Cincinnati, for the murder of George McConnaughy, on January 5th last, in Solon, Ohio, came to a sudden and unexpected termination on Monday. The prosecuting attorney asked for a verdict of murder in the second degree, the prisoner, his friends and counsel having agreed to such a proceeding. The case was given to the jury, who returned a verdict accordingly, and the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

MUSIC AT LAST.

Meeting of the Allegheny Park Commissioners Last Night—Arrangements for Giving Open Air Concerts about Completed.

The Allegheny Park Commission met last evening. The following communication in regard to music was read:

ALLEGHENY, June 10, 1873.

To James Park, Jr., President Park Commission:

SIR: The undersigned committee, on behalf of a large number of citizens of Allegheny contributors to the Park Music fund, respectfully inform the Park Commission that they are desirous of inaugurating a series of concerts to be given in the Allegheny Park during the summer months, and desire to know if the Park Commissioners will order the erection of suitable stands at such place or places in the Park as to them most practicable. The arrangement of details to be under the management of the undersigned committee. As the expenses of the proposed concerts (excepting the music stands) are to be paid by voluntary contributions we anticipate no favorable action.

Signed: B. F. Jones, O. O. Phillips, J. D. Layng, C. B. Herron, R. C. Gray.

Messrs. Phillips and Layng, of that committee, were present, and stated that they had made arrangements with the Great Western Band, and they intend to give only first-class music. The communication was received, and Messrs. James Park, Jr., Alfred Slack and Robert Lea were appointed a committee, with the Right Hon. Sheriff of Saltsburg, presiding, constituting the majority of the Cortes will hold a meeting to-morrow and determine on measures for the settlement of the crisis.

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THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Samuel McClymonds, of Butler county, a bankrupt, having complied with all the provisions of the act, received his final discharge.

James M. Hartford, of Pittsburgh, filed a petition in bankruptcy of John Hoffman, of Allegheny City. The Court made the usual order.

On motion of solicitors for petitioning creditors, and on petition for an injunction filed, a preliminary restraining order was issued, and the 7th prox. appointed for hearing said application.

In the matter of George W. Eockwell, of Erie, bankrupt, the time for filing schedules of liabilities was extended to the 26th inst.

In the matter of Reese, Perry & Co., of Venango county, bankrupts, a rule was granted to show cause why the adjudication of M. Augustus Perry, one of the said bankrupts, should not be revoked, and in the meantime all proceedings stayed.

In the bankruptcy case of Frazier & Frye vs. John V. McDonald, the hearing on rule to show cause why the proceedings should not abate on account of the death of the debtor, was continued until after the William-port Court.

In the case S. J. Irwin and others vs. the steamboat "A. J. Baker," Leo Baumgartner was allowed to file an intervening libel.

In the case of James Gray and others vs. the steamboat "J. Sharp McDonald," Wm. D. Reno was allowed to file an intervening libel.

In the case of the United States vs. 5,500 cigars, a decree of forfeiture was entered.

In the case of the United States vs. John Coulter and the United States vs. Robert W. Vincent and others, judgments were entered in favor of the United States in default of decrees being entered.

A *venire facias* was ordered for forty four petit jurors, returnable at 2½e on the 21st of July next.

The Court adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, an hour earlier than usual.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

In the case of Henry Nuety, charged with assaulting a minor son of Richard Walsh, the jury is out.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of James McGinty charged on the oath of William Shilham with assault and battery.

William Marshall, charged on oath of Agnes Lloyd with fornication and bastardy, plead *nolle contendere*.

In the case of Robert Owens, charged with the involuntary manslaughter of Mary Jane Cunningham, a verdict of not guilty was returned.

It will be recollected that on the evening of the 18th of September, 1872, as defendant was witnessing a political procession on Centre avenue he fired a pistol, the contents of which were accidentally lodged in the body of Mary Jane Cousins, who died from the effects of the wound on the following day.

The District Attorney called the attention of the Court to the circumstances of the case, and declined to prosecute, upon which the testimony of James Owens, a brother of the defendant, was heard, and a verdict of acquittal rendered by the jury.

A *nolle pros* upon payment of costs was allowed in the case of Clark Abraham, charged with riot.

John Laufman, charged by Elizabeth Laufman with assault and battery, was found guilty.

In the case of Joseph Butler, charged on oath of Lillie White with fornication and bastardy, a *nolle pros* was entered upon the payment of the costs by the defendant.

In the case of Wm. Davidson, charged by Samuel Aber with assault and battery, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the costs be divided.

In the Districts and Common Pleas Courts, the argument lists have been taken up, and no jury trials will be taken up until all the cases on the lists have been disposed of.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John Wyler,	Thos. Thomson.
John Morton,	Thos. Gregan.
Thos. S. Hunkley,	John Williams,
Christ. Beisel,	Anu Dugan, 2 cases.
John Burke.	James Cunningham.
John M. Schaffer.	Benjamin Scott.

TOO EMPHATIC.

Trying to Gain Possession of Another Man's Wife and What Came of It.

Some time back a man named Henry Shannon, has been paying particular attention to the wife of a man named Moore, who has been serving out a term in the Penitentiary, and who resides on an alley in the Second ward, Allegheny. Yesterday Moore returned to his home, when Shannon tried to take possession of his wife. To this, he had decided objections, and showed them by locking the door on him. This exasperated Shannon, so, that he broke open the door and made an onslaught on Moore with a huge dirk knife. About this time Mr. Moore happened in and Shannon was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who sent him to Claremont for four months. Moore will to-day make a charge of felonious assault against Shannon.

IMMENSE CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE OLD ALLEGHENY FOOD FARM.

Tuesday Next, June 17, at 11 A. M., Three Miles from Allegheny City, in the immediate vicinity of Millvale, on Bennett's Station, W. P. R. R., Opposite Lawrenceville—The Finest Spot Offered this Season—About Thirty Acres Divided into Acre Lots and Building Lots.

A few minutes' ride on the West Penn Railroad brings you right on the property.

Right at the station, West Penn Railroad. No hills; all level.

SALE TO LAST

all day. Train leaves West Penn station, on FEDERAL STREET, MORNING OF SALE, at 8:30, 9 and 9:25 A. M., and during the day.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS ARE BEING made to accommodate

5,000

people on the day of sale.

The grandest sale of the season for many reasons. All persons who have purchased from the city of Allegheny at former sales have found that their terms were so easy, with no disposition to take advantage of purchasers.

WAIT

only one week and go and see the finest property offered this season. This property would not be in the market to-day were it not for the reason that the new house has been built and almost ready to occupy.

FREE DINNER

will be served up on the grounds.

LONG TIME

to pay. One-fourth down and five annual payments, with interest.

BRASS BAND

in attendance on day of sale.

$20

down on the sale of each and every lot.

THE BEAUTIFUL

spot occupied by the Homestead affords one of the finest views of the surroundings. The choice spot of Millvale borough, planted with fruit trees, shrubbery, sold in vine cultivation, rich. This is the spot for a home. Buy at this sale and you will always be satisfied with your investment. It is the calculation to have the property vacated before the day of sale, the new house being nearly

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,..... S. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,..... D. L. FLEMING,
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
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TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Do. for three months	2 50
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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	6 25
Clubs of ten	11 25

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1873

THE public debt statement for May is of the more favorable sort. The amount of decrease is given at $3,525,282.

THE Constitutional Convention has stricken out the clause in the voting article requiring the endorsement of the voter's name.

A REPORT has been current that Russell Errett is being advocated by General Cameron as the successor of Collector Comly, at Philadelphia.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON reports the legal tender circulation reduced to the minimum of $356,000,000 again. The *Post* ought now to be happy.

THE denial of Stokes' application for a new trial is reported from Albany. This seals his fate, unless Governor Dix interferes, which is altogether unlikely.

A SHERIFF'S jury in New York pronounces George Francis Train sane, and he has, consequently, been discharged. Sanity, as pronounced by a New York Sheriff's jury, is of a very questionable sort.

THE financial panic, at Vienna, seems to be gradually subsiding. Its terrible character is shown, by the time which has elapsed, before it is closed up. Over trading and speculation will produce their legitimate results.

THE fire in Boston is now estimated to have occasioned damage to the amount of about $1,250,000. Were it not for the terrible loss by the great fire, they would be looked upon as something remarkable. As it is, it will not occasion very particular remark.

AT a meeting of the Pittsburgh Nail Manufacturers, to-day, the card was reduced from $5¼ to $4¾ per keg; however, there is really no change, as $4¾ has been the actual selling price for some time past. We understand that a similar change was made at Wheeling on Wednesday.

THE custodian of a covenant, made between Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton and H. C. Bowen, publishes the document, as a defence of Beecher against the imputations published to his injury. It will probably be replied to by the other parties, and may even lead to the disclosure of the entire scandal.

SEVEN days after the adoption of the back pay salary grab, the Hamilton county, Ohio, Democracy re-nominated their Congressman, Dodds, who voted for and took the back pay. In their sorrow over their imprudence, they now apologize that only seven days having elapsed between the date of the steal and their convention, they didn't exactly understand it. Rather thin.

We have received the annual announcement of the Woman's Medical College of this city for 1873-74. We are glad, in this announcement for the evidence it gives that considerable numbers of women are becoming medical graduates. This not only opens up a new field of occupation for women, but it is especially proper that they should be represented in medical practice.

THE newly elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mexico, Senor Jose Maria Iglesias, is one of the most eminent and able men in Mexico. He was born at the Capital, in 1823, and has filled all the prominent offices under the general government. He was with Juarez during his entire term of office, as Cabinet Minister, and is withal one of the most popular men in Mexico.

MINISTER DE LONG represents that the supposed enactment of a law in Japan granting religious liberty was merely an executive order, permitting native Christians to return to their homes in peace. He intimates, however, that while the advocates of religious tolerance are in the minority, they are influential, and will ultimately succeed in having their views engrafted on the policy of the Empire.

THOSE ancient Egyptians of the Massachusetts medical profession, the Allopaths, have formally excommunicated seven of their members, for the horrible crime of inquiring into the mysteries of Homœopathy. These seven are declared to be guilty of conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable physician." All which is based on their habit of investigation,—cruel, no doubt, but very much in keeping with the spirit of the age.

MCENERY, of Louisiana, has issued an address, in which, after severely criticising President Grant, for what he calls his usurpation, admits the necessity of ceasing resistance to the United States forces. This is a very sensible conclusion, so far as it goes. It would be better, however, if he would extend his advice so far as to counsel his followers to accept in good faith the existing government, and, by orderly regard for the laws, seek to promote the prosperity of the State.

THE Ex-Empress Eugenie evidently regards the time as favorable for the restoration of her son to the throne, as she has published an appeal to the French people in his behalf. In the present situation of affairs, his ultimate restoration wears an appearance of probability. Considerable time, however, must elapse before the people can be sufficiently manipulated to secure a vote in favor of the Empire. Yet there is every indication that this will be the ultimate result of existing complications.

THE Van Buren scandal is again revived, by a number of specific statements, published in the New York *Tribune*, in the form of a communication from J. W. Settman. He distinctly charges Van Buren with several corrupt acts. We have presumed, on the principle that where there is smoke there is fire, that Van Buren is guilty, to some extent at least; but we insist that he should be openly accused and fairly tried. This has not, that we know of, been done. Certainly, where there is power to suspend, there is power to order a trial.

THE consideration which moves the Government to intercede in behalf of the liberation of Satanta and Big Tree, now imprisoned in Texas, is the assurance of peace on behalf of the Kiowas and Comanches. If these Chiefs are retained in captivity, trouble is anticipated. The Governor of Texas is adverse to granting them their liberty, and is not much in fear of the tribes mentioned, claiming that the exact reason why they are in prison is, that their tribes were given to depredation and murder. Still, the Government is wise in seeking after peace.

IT was very justly said, yesterday, by several delegates, that the course of the press, insisting on pure nominations, had much to do in determining the country members to insist only on a careful selection of candidates. The GAZETTE, while not treating it as a hobby, was the first to outspokenly demand the best nominations, local and State, that could be made. We have done this from high party ground, and have had no personal feeling or bitterness. We are gratified that our advice has been heeded so far, and hope it will be at the State Convention.

IT is rumored that the Constitutional Convention will not complete its labors during the present Summer, but will very shortly adjourn until Fall. The present arrangement is, to complete five articles on Legislature, Legislation, Judiciary, Election and Representation, and Railroads, comprising the most important items before the Convention, order them published, and then meet in October and complete their work. This will leave the subject open to discussion, and afford some clue to the sentiments of the people, thus enabling the Convention to conform its decisions more completely to the popular will. We regret delay, but under the circumstances it may be for the best.

AN esteemed correspondent from Butler calls our attention to a statement made in the GAZETTE a day or two since, concerning the candidates for the Republican Legislative nomination from Butler county. He informs us that the members last session, Messrs. McKee and Waldron, have opponents for the nomination in the persons of Messrs. A. L. Campbell and Samuel Anderson, a fact with which we were not familiar at the time the statement referred to appeared in our columns. Our correspondent also says the latter named gentlemen are among the very best in the county, sound Republicans, and earnestly supported by the Butler Citizen.

NEW YORK claims precedence over us in the matter of State charities. It is affirmed that her charities of all kinds cost nearly $5,000,000 a year, which is about a dollar from each inhabitant of the State; while ours is put at $2,000,000, or about fifty cents for each inhabitant. It is not clear which is the more benevolent State, as each meets the demands that is made upon it. Nor do such statistics show that Pennsylvania is more favorably adapted to the poorer classes gaining a support, as a very large proportion of the New York poor are immigrants. Still, we judge that our mines, and abundant opportunities for unskilled laborers, serve to relieve us from charitable demands.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, Queen Victoria, and her Court advisers, are said to be terribly annoyed that the Shah of Persia will persist in bringing with him, on his royal visit, three wives, and possibly ask that they may be received with royal honors. For diplomatic reasons, it is desirable to gratify and please the "King of Kings." But then, to admit polygamy to a court reception, or recognize the institution by conferring equal treatment on the several wives of the worthy Shah, is inexpressibly offensive to the good Queen. Unfortunately there are none so wise that they can see their way through the difficulty, and so wives or no wives, the Shah is to be well treated.

WE HAVE been greatly annoyed, of late, to know that letters containing money, mailed to us by subscribers, have not come to hand. So frequently has this occurred of late, that we are constrained to call the attention of the Postoffice authorities to the subject. In addition to our own experience in this particular, we hear of other instances in which letters containing money have been mailed, and did not reach their destination. We do not accuse the Postmaster or his subordinates in this city, but somewhere in this western part of this State there are persons who rifle the mails. We hope the Postoffice authorities will deem the matter of sufficient importance to place a detective in pursuit of the guilty parties.

THE selection of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, as the successor of Mr. De Long, at the Japanese Court, will prove a gratification to himself and friends. His long experience in public life, as member of Congress since 1855, and consequent familiarity with the various subjects in which the Government is interested, will enable him to represent it in a wise and able manner. It often happens that persons who have not been in public life, when entrusted with diplomatic functions, fail to properly grasp the questions under consideration, and become fatal in their mission. Mr. Bingham's distinguished Congressional career, and ability as man, afford every reason for expecting him to be equally successful as a diplomatist.

AN important dispatch from Berlin indicates dissatisfaction on the part of the German Government with the change of administration in France. Just what are the reasons for its dissatisfaction we are not informed. There is no reasonable doubt of the payment of the indemnity. Beyond this, the present administration will be ilk ly to respect the Treaty of Frankfort just as far as Thiers would have done. The French will continue peaceful toward the German till they think themselves strong enough to make war against her successful. When that time comes, no administration the country can have will be able to resist the popular impulse to seek, by renewed war, to punish their terrible enemy.

THE following is the ticket nominated by the Allegheny County Republican Conventions Tuesday, and which will be elected on the [illegible] Tuesday in October:

President Judge—Thomas Ewing.
Associate Judge—J. W. F. White.
State Senator—George H. Anderson.
Assembly—H. H. McCormick, J. S. Wainwright, John C. Newmyer, A. B. Young, A. C. Hays, B. C. Christy and Henry Gerwig.
Treasurer—Samuel Kilgore.
Prothonotary—B. F. Kennedy.
Coroner—William McCallin.
County Commissioner—Augustus Beckert.
Jury Commissioner—John McClelland.
Director of Poor—Thomas Varner.

THE *Post* mentions the nomination of Mr. Ewing in the following kindly manner: "We feel bound to say—without any but the kindest feelings personally towards his unsuccessful rivals—that the Republican Convention did a proper thing in the selection of Thomas Ewing, Esq., as a candidate for President Judge of the District Court of this county. Mr. Ewing is a sound lawyer, a good citizen and a good man; and has always sustained a high character for personal and professional integrity. His professional life has been one of dignity, and when he mounts the Bench we do not believe he will look back upon his career at the Bar to find one single blot upon its fair escutcheon." We suggest that the Democracy ratify his nomination.

THE surrender of Captain Jack ends the Modoc war, and may also prevent a general Indian war. If now, the particularly guilty portion of his band are promptly punished, it will enforce the lesson of their capture. Captain Jack is guilty of the deliberate murder of General Canby, and others of his tribe are guilty of murders. There should be no delay in punishing them. If the lives of the balance of the tribe are spared, it should be with the distinct understanding that they willingly go to the reservations set apart for them, and stay quietly there. The Indians, by their surrender, have established a claim to forbearance, where not guilty of crime, other than their resistance to the proposed removal of the tribe. Where guilty of specific crimes, punishment should be swift and severe.

THE organization of the Constituent Cortes in Spain, by the election of a Federal Republican as President, shows, quite clearly, what will be the character of the new Government, when finally declared. The best and most intelligent Republicans there, from the abdiction of Amadeus, favored a Federal Republic, rather than a loose compact of States. Their views have very evidently been sustained by the people, and it is now merely a question of time when the formal proclamation shall be decided on and made. The great misfortune under which Spain suffers is the insurrection maintained in behalf of Don Carlos. The apparent ease with which so many are drawn, in the provinces, to his support, argues badly for their intelligence and patriotism.

WHILE there is considerable discussion as to how the Modocs are to be disposed of,—whether by military or civil law—there is, apparently, no doubt entertained as to the propriety of severely punishing them under some form of law. General Sherman defends the troops for not shooting them when they surrendered, but insists that no concessions or promises have been made, by which the Government is hindered from awarding them such punishment as their crimes deserve. It is believed that the proper method will be to turn such of them as have been indicted for murder over to the civil authorities of Oregon, who will be quite certain to deal with them severely. Such as cannot be thus disposed of will probably be Court Marshaled and promptly punished.

THE National Agricultural Congress at Indianapolis, may be taken as indicating the strength of the Farmers' movement, as well as its general character. Twenty-four States, about two-thirds the entire number, were represented, although the movement has been in progress in some of the States but a brief time. The scope of their operations is partially indicated in the subjects referred to committees. Many of the subjects referred to special committees, are of interest to the farmers alone,—such as meterology and corn crops, horticultural and entomology. Others, however, such as the railway system, the transportation problem, society organization, agricultural colleges, and the public lands, are of interest. The indications are that the farmers are gradually pebetrating to the real cause of their difficulties, and that they will, ere long, urge really practical remedies.

THE Judicial election in Illinois on Monday was not, as the New York *World* labors to show, a condemnation of the Republican party, and an approval of the Democracy. The Republican party, as an organization, did not take part in the contest, simply because the farmers were united in fighting an issue of their own, and there were no political questions that rendered it necessary or desirable to contest with them. If the men nominated had been Democrats, or the farmers had ratified Democratic nominations, and by thus fusing had beaten the Republicans, there would be some basis for the *World's* assertions. As it is, there is none. It was simply a contest between the farmers and the railroads, and with the exception of Judge Lawrence, in Chicago, the farmers elected their men.

THE Governor of Oregon has made a demand upon the Secretary of War for the surrender of the captured Modocs. Those believed to be guilty of murder are secured and guarded,—Captain Jack being of the number. Intimations from Washington have been made to the effect that there would be a fair showing of red tape in disposing of the Modocs. First a demand, it was thought, must be made on General Davis, and by him referred to General Schofield, who will refer it to General Sherman, who will turn it over to the Secretary of War, by whom it will be brought to the attention of the Cabinet. If all is right, we suppose the plan was to go over the same round back again to General Davis, by whom the surrender would be ultimately made. The Governor of Oregon, not being sufficiently versed in red tape, has applied to the War Department direct.

THE COAL miners in a portion of the anthracite region have learned wisdom in the matter of strikes. Lately the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company posted notices in all their collieries increasing the hours of labor and drawing the rules very strictly. A conference of the workmen was held to consider the matter. The conclusion arrived at was that the rules had been posted for the purpose of provoking a strike. Resolutions were therefore adopted notifying the proprietors that the workmen "refuse to strike at this time," that they protest against the new exactions, and as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself they will resist them, and that the laborers should insist on the strict enforcement of the ventillation laws, proceeding against the inspectors if they neglect their duty. This is much wiser than the system of strikes, which usually benefit the operators in coal more than the miners. We commend the plan adopted to the notice of others, who may be situated similarly to the Pottsville miners.

SOME curious and interesting information relative to the Venus of Milo has recently been unearthed by a French writer. Whatever of the romantic attaches to the early history of the celebrated statue, it can boast of a later experience equally marvellous. When Paris was being invested by the Germans, much solicitude was felt for the Goddess, and to save her from possible injury, she was coffined and buried. But the building, within whose walls her grave was located, was fired by the Communists, in the closing days of the Commune. The fire nearly destroyed the building, but fortunately the bursting of a water pipe, near which the Venus lay, saved the precious marble from being destroyed by the heat. In replacing the statue in the Louvre, it was found that by joining the marble as originally intended, a new expression was given to the countenance, very different from that occasioned by the leaning position, formerly secured by means of wooden wedges. A plaster cast was taken in the new position.

THE work of surveying the Northwestern boundary between this country and the British possessions is about to be actively prosecuted. Although the forty-ninth parallel was decided upon years ago as the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, it has not been located except at one point, and that was Fort Pembina, by Major Long, of the British army, in 1858–'59, and for some years it was claimed that this point was inside the line. After considerable discussion in both Houses of Congress, it was decided that the boundary be fixed by a "joint commission," the expenses to be borne by the British and American Governments. Last year $50,000 was appropriated by the United States, and with the aid of the British the survey was completed from Fort Pembina to the Lake of the Woods, with the exception of certain swamp work, which has been done by the English, this winter. This year Congress appropriated $125,000 for the work the coming summer, and the surveys will be made from Fort Pembina to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, or as far westward as possible. Major Twining, Captain Gregory and Lieutenant Greene, with about a hundred men, form the American part of the expedition. It is expected that six or eight months will be required to perform the work.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has appointed, in accordance with the act of Congress, a Board of Commissioners, to investigate the evils of our immigration system, and inquire what legislation is necessary to afford relief. It will be submitted to Congress, looking to the rectification of the evil. It is an outrage that a class of persons, of recognized advantage to the country, should have been subjected, for so long a time, to the oppressions and dangers that frequently characterize their first experience in this country. Within comparatively few years, the real value of the immigrants to this country has been recognized. It is estimated that they bring into the country with them a sum of money that will average a hundred dollars for every man, woman and child. At this rate, they may be credited, yearly, with an income to the country of $50,000,000. The Chief of the Statistical Bureau at Washington, Mr. Young, estimates that the average capital value representing the productive force of each immigrant is eight hundred dollars. Upon this basis, the aggregate addition to the material wealth of the United States by the immigration of the present year will be some four hundred millions, every dollar of which, owing to the boundless resources of the country, can be advantageously employed. Such an element of prosperity has a claim on us for protection and kindly care, and we hope the Commission will so present to Congress the imperative importance of vigorous legislation on the subject, that we may for once have right laws enacted.

A TABLE, recently published, giving the number of vessels, and their tonnage, of the principal maritime nations, for last year, as compared with 1870, shows that the tonnage of the United States last year was about two-fifths that of Great Britain, whilst it was considerably more than double that of either of the other four nations. Between 1870 and 1872 the tonnage of Great Britain met with the remarkable decrease of over 1,500,000 tons, more than one-fourth its present volume. In the United States the tonnage decreased about 120,000 tons, or one-eighteenth its present volume, although there has been a slight increase of the number of vessels. Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, commenting on the showing made: "This interesting part of this statement to us is the comparative relations of British and American tonnage. In 1870, the English tonnage was over four and one-half millions in excess of the American, but last year the excess was reduced to less than three and a quarter millions. Our American tonnage is also in larger vessels than the English, although in both countries the average has decreased. Thus, in 1870, the average of the English merchant marine was 301 tons per vessel, whilst in the United States it was 331 tons per vessel. In 1872 this average tonnage had been reduced in England to 285 tons, and in the United states to 321 tons. Possibly this difference may be accounted for in the fact that the coastwise and inland commerce of England requires almost as heavy tonnage as the foreign trade. The tendency in England consequently has been to reduce the average to a greater extent than with us. The reduction in the aggregate tonnage of the two countries does not imply a reduction in the volume of commerce. Old sailing ships go out of existence and their places are supplied by steamers, the latter being of less aggregate tonnage, but capable of doing two or three times the work of the former on account of their swifter movements.

A RIGHT MOVEMENT.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, at Baltimore, of which Rev. Dr. Crosby, of New York, was Moderator, has taken a very commendable course, for the re-establishment of the most fraternal relation with the churches at the South. The resolutions passed by the different branches, or "Schools" of the Church at the time of the war, were declared null and void, unless re-enacted by the joint body. Without raising the question whether the action was as positive as it might have been, the spirit in which it was taken, made it the expression of an earnest wish to resume fraternal relations with the denomination South. This is proper and wise. There is too much need of effort and influence, for the moral renovation of the South, for the great denomination at the North, to withhold their countenance and aid to their brethren at the South. This fact seems to have been fully realized by the General Assembly, and hence its kind and Christianly advance toward the Southern Church. This with the strength given to the missionary finances, formed a fitting close to the Assembly proceedings.

The other denominations have taken active steps toward providing for the religious needs of the South. The Baptists have always been strong in the Southern States, wielding a large influence among both whites and blacks. The Methodists are, as is well known, divided, the Southern States being largely occupied by the M. E. Church, South. Various efforts have been made looking to a union of the Churches, North and South, of that denomination, but so far they have proven failures. A kindly feeling exists, but no union has been formed. The Catholics, immediately after the close of the war, put forth an effort to establish influence over the colored people, but with indifferent success.

Among the several efforts at union, we have seen nothing which has pleased us more than that of the Baltimore General Assembly. The overture, on the part of that body, is complete. The point of difference was the action taken during the war, but which is now repealed. The cordial spirit with which this was done, and the kind, fraternal feeling shown, can have but one result,—that of inspiring a corresponding feeling of fraternity and good will. Working thus in harmony, the united Church ought to accomplish much toward the moral reformation of the South.

WISDOM REBUKED.

The Farmers, in their National Congress, at Indianapolis, have shown more wisdom than they have at several local meetings. A resolution "That, in order to secure a reduction of the extreme rates of railway and marine transportation of American produce, it is absolutely necessary that iron and all other supplies necessary for the construction of railways, steamships, and other vessels, be admitted into the United States free of duty," was reported against by the Committee on Transportation, though another clause, of a more circuitous ground that it would introduce politics into the Convention. Thereupon the Chicago *Tribune*, in its rabid earnestness to enlist the Farmers in the Free Trade movement, severely rebukes the Convention, claiming in effect that the tariff on iron represents as really a tax on them as do overcharges for freight. The entire inference of the article is that the alleged overcharge on freight is the result of the tariff. We have heretofore pointed out that the entire difference the repeal of the tariff on iron would make in the charges on freight would be the interest on the alleged extra cost of the iron that enters into the construction of the road, under the tariff as compared with free trade. The entire cost of a railroad, iron, grading, ties and equipment is about $60,000 per mile. There is no evidence that the road would be less under a free system, as the iron is the smaller item of cost, and it is now perfectly certain that it cannot be imported much less than it costs here. Hence, the entire difference in the cost of a road from New York to Chicago under the best circumstances, would be less than a million of dollars. How much advantage would it be to the cause of cheap freights, to have the *interest* on this sum taken from the current outlay of a railroad company?

But the *Tribune* is even weaker in its attempt to show that the general advance in the price of articles, during the last thirteen years, has been relatively against the farmers. The following is its table, giving the price of Wheat, Corn and Oats, in Chicago and New York, on the 28th of May, 1860, and the same day in 1873. The difference in prices between the two cities it claims represents the freight from Chicago to New York:

	1860		1873	
	Chicago.	*New York.*	*Chicago.*	*New York.*
Wheat	$1.03	$1.23	$1.29	$1.66
Corn	46	54	37	64
Oats	29	39	32	57

On their face, these figures make a point for the *Tribune*. The statement has, however, been recently made to us, by the Vice President of the Company, operating the lines from Chicago to this city, that they are carrying grain for a cent a ton per mile. The distance from Chicago to New York is, in round numbers, nine hundred miles. Estimating sixty pounds to the bushel, we will readily see that the cost from Chicago to New York is thirty and two-third cents per bushel. Yet the *Tribune* estimates transportation on a basis of twice the actual cost. It is also to be remembered that the western and eastern markets have their special fluctuations from local causes. Thus in two essential particulars, the *Tribune* is in error,—the real rate of charge on eastward bound freight, and the influence of the tariff on such charges. We do not suppose for a moment that the repeal of every tariff charge on iron would affect in the slightest degree the charges on railroads. They are governed mainly by the law of competition —not by the, to them, abstract question of tariffs. Of course, every railroad corporation seeks in the first instance, to make enough to afford the interest on its bonds, and a dividend on its stock. But when brought into competition with other carrying agents, they make their prices to correspond to the competitive demand. Thus in winter rates are higher where the water routes are closed than they are in the spring and summer when they are free.

The farmers are, in the main, in the right. They will ultimately find a remedy for their trouble in the growth of population, the development of manufactures, the building up of home markets for their produce. This is their remedy against what, in the West, is the undoubted extortion of the railroads. And the sooner they get their home markets developed, the sooner they will find relief. In the meantime they strike the real cause of a part of their wrongs when they demand cheaper freights. The railroads ought to co-operate in the development of a country, when from that growth and development it will receive its full share of benefits. But to ask the farmers to strike at the tariff laws is about as wise as to ask them to attack the moon.

THE CONVENTIONS

The long-continued, and somewhat heated nominating canvass closed Tuesday. The several Conventions met according to announcement, and while the struggle, in several instances, was so close as to require several ballots, there was every evidence of an honest desire, on the part of the delegates, to fairly consider the claims of all, and to decide, with a view to the best interests of the party, and for the welfare of the general public. We have said, several times during the canvass, that there was a very excellent class of candidates for the several offices to be filled, and that, in our judgement, the party could safely unite on any that were likely to be selected, with entire harmony. In view of this circumstance, it became the duty of the delegates to weigh the qualities of all, and select on the principle of securing the greatest fitness, and the largest combination of good attributes. We are gratified to be able to compliment the party and the public, that the ticket we present to-day is an exceptionable one and, taken altogether, is probably one of the strongest local tickets we have at any time presented. We bespeak for it the cordial support of every honest Republican, and predict for it an easy and triumphant success.

In the Legislative Convention, Senator Anderson was re-nominated by a vote of 92 to 35,—the nomination being thereupon made unanimous. The result was probably unexpected to Mr. Jeremy and his friends, who had made a vigorous canvass; but they acted generously in having the nomination unanimously confirmed. Mr. Anderson deserved the compliment paid him, if services of unusual excellence and ability can be supposed to establish a claim on the gratitude of the party. When first nominated, three years since, there were those who opposed him, believing that he was not possessed of the experience and mental training necessary for a position of so much importance. Yet, from the first, he has proven himself a plain-taking, capable legislator, thoroughly conscientious in the performance of his duty, superior to petty expedients, outspoken in his views, and ever ready to give a candid and honorable reason for his votes and actions. Not a word of suspicion against his integrity of character and conduct has ever been uttered. As Speaker he reflected honor upon himself, his county and the Senate. He has always been careful to deal impartially with constituents, seeking at all times to promote the interests of all. He came from the Senate this spring, worn down with incessant labor, but with a record free from stain. The Republicans of Allegheny county owe it to themselves, and the faithful services of an upright Senator, to return him with a grander majority than was given him three years ago.

In members of the Legislature, Messrs. McCormick, Wainwright and Newmeyer had no opposition. Their course, during the past winter, was sufficiently satisfactory to their immediate constituents, for it to be understood at the outset, that there would be no difficulty in returning them for a second term.

Allegheny City secured a candidate for the Legislature in the person of Henry Gerwig. He is well recommended, but was not known as a candidate in advance of the Convention. He represents the Germans on the Legislative ticket.

Sewickley has a candidate in B. C. Christy, Esq., a lawyer of excellent reputation, and a gentleman of high character and intelligence. Counting Captain A. R. Young as a South Side candidate, although he really belongs in Robinson township, and two candidates come from that side.—A. C. Hays being the second person. Captain Young was a member last year,—is a modest, quiet, unassuming man, and an honest, careful member. Mr. Hays is a new man in the legislative candidacy, but has had experience in Common Council, of which he is still a member, and will make a good legislator.

It will be observed that four of the seven candidates were members last year,—Messrs. McCormick, Wainwright, Newmyer and Young. Of these, Mr. Newmyer may be said to have carried off the honors,—he being nominated by acclamation, amid much enthusiasm. Messrs. Ramsey, Sample and Ballantine were of the old delegation, but failed to receive the compliment of a nomination this time.

In the Judiciary Convention, Mr. Thomas Ewing was nominated for President Judge, and J. W. F. White for Associate Judge. The contest between Messrs. Ewing, Hampton and Negley was so well balanced, that until two ballots had been taken, no indication as to what the final result would be could even be guessed at. The qualities of the several candidates were canvassed. All were, admittedly, excellent men. Judge Hampton had long and favorably filled the position of President Judge, and was highly esteemed for his fine character and high professional attainments. His frequent ill-health was used as an argument against him—it being thought that the demands of the public service required a man in vigorous health. Mr. Negley's friends sustained him vigorously, as a pure man and an able lawyer, but pending the third ballot he withdrew his name, and Mr. Ewing was nominated.

The candidate for President Judge, Mr. Ewing, is one of our best citizens and ablest lawyers. Not a shadow of doubt can exist as to his thorough fitness for the position. On all sides, his nomination is spoken of as particularly fit to be made, and all may vote for him, with perfect confidence that he is entirely qualified, and worthy.

J. W. F. White, Esq., our candidate for Associate Judge, resides at Sewickley, is at this time a member of the Constitutional Convention, and a lawyer of established reputation. Mr. White is a peculiarly conscientious man, refusing, it may be said to his credit, to come on to take part in the nominating canvass, feeling that he owed it to his constituents to remain at the post of duty, and that it was unbecoming to take part personally in the canvass for a Judicial nomination. The people did wisely to honor such a man. He will bring with him to the bench, learning, a thorough acquaintance with law, the conscientiousness of a Christian and suavity of a gentleman. Mr. Fetterman, one of his competitors, made a very creditable showing in the Convention, and is a worthy and excellent gentleman. His comparative youth will afford him opportunities at another time. Mr. Hawkins is also an excellent man, and a good lawyer.

The most inspiring contest of the entire canvass was that for the Prothonotaryship,—and it continued until the Convention had balloted three times. Mr. Kennedy made an energetic canvass, but yesterday, Mr. Ross developed unexpected strength, and for a time seemed likely to make the nomination. The withdrawal of Corey, however, gave his strength to Kennedy, who was nominated on the fourth ballot. It is needless to speak particularly of these candidates. Mr. Ross has filled the office for one term, and satisfactorily. Mr. Kennedy, the nominee, is, however, perfectly familiar with the duties of the position, having served in the office under Mr. Walter. He is energetic, capable, and in every way qualified to fill the position excellently. He will make a good and popular officer.

For Treasurer, Mr. Kilgore was nominated without opposition; and Wm. McCallin received the nomination for Coroner on the second ballot. For Commissioner the contest was but little less spirited than that for Prothonotary. Mr. Beckert, not unexpectedly, received the nomination. He represents the German element on the ticket, and is popular with his German fellow citizens, as he is with those of native birth. He served in the war, losing a leg, and has an excellent record as a soldier. Of his ability—to creditably perform the duties of his position, there can be no doubt, and we hope to see him elected by a rousing majority. John McClelland, Esq., was nominated as Jury Commissioner. He proved himself a strong candidate, through the several ballotings, and will make a good candidate before the people.

Thus the Conventions Tuesday did their work wisely and well. In view of the interest taken in the canvass, the proceedings of the Conventions were remarkably harmonious. We are gratified at the result, and are confident that the ticket nominated will be elected with unusual ease.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Republican primary election for Somerset county will be held on Saturday, June 14th.

THE Republicans of Indiana county will hold their primary meetings Saturday, June 7th.

THE Republican primary election in Butler county takes place on Saturday next, 7th inst.

THE Westmoreland county Republican Primary election will be held on Saturday, 14th instant.

GENERAL JAMES L. ALCORN, of Mississippi, and Representative George E. Harris, of the same State, are announced as having refunded their back pay.

GOVERNOR STRAW of New Hampshire, was inaugurated yesterday. He recommends the Local Option Law as the best method of restraining intemperance.

THE Forest county Republican Convention instructed the delegates to the State Convention to support the Hon. Isaac G. Gordon for the Supreme Court.

DEMOCRATIC candidates for the Governorship of Ohio appear rather showy. The two have thus far been mentioned—Gen. Thomas Ewing and Gen. Samuel F. Carey.

NEWSPAPERS of a prophetic turn of mind are predicting that not a single "salary-grabber" will be returned to Congress. It would be an insult to the good sense of the people to prophesy anything else.—*Beaver Argus.*

THE Mercer county Republicans will hold their primary election on Monday evening, June 23d. The number of delegates apportioned to the county is one hundred and fifty-nine. The Convention will be held Tuesday following.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., editor of the Lewiston *Journal*, has the inside track for the Republican nomination for Governor of Maine, and Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk, is likely to be the opposition candidate. Election in September.—*Chicago Tribune.*

J. M. JONES, G. M. Barber and T. O. Griswold were nominated yesterday by the Republicans of Cleveland, as candidates for Judges of the new Superior Court about to be organized there, under the recent act of the Legislature.

A STATE election will be held in Wisconsin on the 4th of November next, when there will be a chance to test the strength of the farmers' movement. A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other officers are to be chosen. Over 300 farmers' lodges have been organized in the State.

AN Iowa journal states that a call has been signed by 291 citizens of Polk county for a public meeting in Des Moines, Ia., June 7, to consider the propriety of nominating candidates to be supported by the people, regardless of politics, at the October election of Governor, Legislature, &c.

A CONVENTION of the Republicans of Greene county, to be composed of two delegates from each township, will be held in Waynesburg on Tuesday, June 10, at one o'clock, P. M., for the nomination of candidates for county officers, and delegates to the State Convention, Primary meetings, June 7.

THE Democrats of Greene county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Thomas Laidley; Sheriff, Jas. P. Cosgray; Treasurer, Samuel Bayard; Commissioner, Robert Smith; Auditor, Corbly Orndoff; Jury Commissioner, Isaac Mitchell; Coroner, Lewis N. Johnson.

THE late Republican primary election in Venango county resulted as follows: For Assembly, McCreary 1,539, scattering 1; Treasurer, Mackey 1,198, Rich 1,040; Commissioner, Lyttle 1,332, Porter 454; Auditor, ——— 1,166, McComb 1, McCracken 229, Bredin 579, Swift 580; Coroner, Negley, 610, Hunchberger 1,104.

THE Democratic County Committee met at Mercer on Friday, May 30th. Albert Price, Esq., was appointed Representative delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, and James A. Stranahan, Esq., Senatorial, with Wm. S. Garvin, Wm. McKnight and P. J. Pierce as Senatorial Conferees. Monday, September 15, 1873, was the time fixed upon for holding the County Democratic Convention.

THE Republicans of Blair county have placed in nomination the following excellent ticket: Assembly, Seth R. McCune, of Frankstown; Sheriff, Maj. Alex. Stewart, of Hollidaysburg; Prothonotary, Joseph Feightner, of Newry; Commissioner, John Clark, of Catharine; Jury Commissioner, Maxwell R. Smith, of Blair; Director of the Poor, Albert Wilson, of Blair; Coroner, Isaac Lykens Jr., of Huston; Auditors, Alexander Knox, of Blair.

BEYOND all doubt the Congressmen who voted to increase their pay are amazed at the intense and universal indignation of the people thereat. The meaning of this cyclone of popular anger is this: The essential fundamental principles under lying our Government having been fixed finally and beyond peradventure, the people have commenced in earnest to correct and purify the modes of administration. It is a good sign.—*Laporte (Ind.) Herald.*

THE Ohio Constitutional Convention, which is now in session, has some radical changes proposed in the way of modifications of the existing provisions, one providing that all female residents of the State over twenty-one years of age shall be eligible to any office which may be filled by appointment; one to authorize the Legislature to create a council, without whose consent the Governor shall not be allowed to grant pardons, reprieves, or commutations, except in cases provided by law; and a modified proposition, somewhat unusual in its terms, covering the subject of minority representation.

WHEN public men see that their tenure of office depends upon the purity of their conduct, and that by malfeasance they will forfeit their emoluments, their positions, then, and not till then, the people will be honestly, faithfully, and fearlessly served. But as long as the people continue to support men who have abused the public confidence and who apologize for the rascality and thievery on the part of public men, so long will those in authority continue to fill their pockets at the public expense, and watch over their own interests to the utter neglect of the public welfare.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

THE CONVENTIONS.

Republican Delegates Making Up a Ticket.

LIVELY TIMES AROUND THE COURT HOUSE.

A High Day in Republican Circles.

A Full County Ticket Nominated.

ALL ABOUT THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Tuesday the County Conventions were held at the Court House, as by previous arrangement. The attendance was very good at all the conventions, there being but very few districts that were not represented. The warmth of the canvass before the primary election was such that it caused considerable excitement, and the interest manifested Tuesday was in a great measure the result of the prodigious efforts made by candidates to secure at the primaries the election of delegates in their interest. No difficulty or trouble of any nature was encountered in making the nominations. Everything went off smoothly, and everybody expressed satisfaction with the work that was done. The ticket placed before the people is undoubtedly a good one in every respect, and is worthy of, and should secure the vote of every true Republican in the county. Appended is the record of the day's work.

CONVENTION NO. 1—THE JUDICIARY.

The delegates to this Convention assembled in the District Court room No. 2, and were called to order shortly after eleven o'clock, by Mr. W. J. Gilmore on behalf of the County Committee. The Convention at once selected as temporary Secretaries Messrs. D. B. Morrison, S. A. Johnston, D. B. McGoningle, George De Camp and E. M. Snodgrass. The delegates then handed in their credentials, as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—James Rees.
Second ward—E. House.
Third ward—Klemens Krueter.
Fourth ward—H. Darlington.
Fifth ward—Wm. De Camp.
Sixth ward—Wm. Flinn.
Seventh ward—E. M. Snodgrass.
Eighth ward—J. J. Booth.
Ninth ward—Morris Van Balam.
Tenth ward—Robt. Graham.
Eleventh ward—Wm. B. Hagan.
Twelfth ward—1st precinct Wm. C. Clark; 2d precinct, R. C. Messick.
Thirteenth ward—1st precinct, Rob

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 39½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¼.

HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio has signified his acceptance of the position of Minister to Japan, recently tendered him by the President.

REPORTS from the leading coal companies east of the mountains show that during the past year there was an increase over the previous year of 103,841 tons of anthracite coal marketed and of bituminous 220,614 tons. This is a healthy exhibit as showing the increasing importance of the coal trade in our State.

THE Central Board of Education yesterday settled the question—for another year at least—of the existence of the Miller-street School for colored children, by deciding upon its continuance for a twelve month longer. This is a matter that has engaged considerable attention among our colored taxpayers for the past few months.

STOKES AGAIN. He is to have a new trial, as the Court of Appeals has unanimously agreed upon a reversal of the decision of the Supreme Court in his case. If "hope springs eternal in the human breast" without any special incitements, this man certainly has, in the laws delays and this final triumph, some ground for his confidence that he will escape the scaffold.

ACCORDING to orders from Washington the marine corps is to be recruited up to its full complement, which will require the enlistment of about 250 men. For some time past the Government has had great difficulty in procuring recruits for the army and navy, as the various pursuits of private life presented much greater attractions than either the military or naval service.

THE Press very generally reflects the sentiments of the great mass of the people in denouncing the brutal massacre of the Modocs by the Oregon volunteers. There was a just cry of horror and indignation against Captain Jack and his followers for their spirit of "savage butchery" when General Canby was murdered; and the scales are evenly balanced now, for the crime of these Oregon murderers is not one whit less execrable.

EFFORTS are being made looking toward a Hospital for Pittsburgh. Wouldn't it be as well to accompany these efforts by a little timely attention to the sanitary condition of the city—an increase if needs be, in the force at command of the Board of Health, and then a vigorous effort to remove some of the pestilential filth from our streets and a comprehensive supervision of the byways, in which are the seeds of disease. A smaller hospital might answer our purpose after that.

IT is worthy of passing comment that in the "Far West," youthful exuberance of vitality finds vent, just now in the excitement of base ball, as a sort of pleasurable interlude, perhaps, in the more serious business of Modoc massacres and the like. The enthusiasm, in reference to "our national game," has reached a fever heat, and the most enticing allurements are held out to induce emigration of "champions" to the new Eldorado for base ball players. Meanwhile, in the east, we rest in peace.

IT is now quite certain, that the Alsace and Lorraine acquisitions of Germany have not proved a sweet morsel of territory. Bismarck, in a recent debate, admitted that they are the centre of Ultramontane intriguery, and that they give the Home Government considerable trouble. His remedy is, the expulsion of the Ultramontanes. But if there is an under-current of ill-feeling against the Government, this will hardly prove an effective remedy. So it turns out that the new acquisition is not a Prodigal Son, glad to get back to the sheltering care of Germany.

A LARGE instalment of the evidence in the case of the Vienna Commissioners has reached the State Department, and it is said that it makes a stronger case against the suspended Commissioners than has been indicated by the charges and statements published. There is no possibility of the restoration of Van Buren. It is by no means certain, however, that he will be proved to have acted from wrong motives or criminally in any matter himself, but there is said to be abundant evidence of his inefficiency and utter want of the executive and business qualifications and habits that the necessities of the work required.

COUNCILS, at their last meeting, acting upon suggestions frequently of late, thrown out by the GAZETTE, to the initiatory steps toward the establishment of a Mechanics' Institute and Exposition, by authorizing the Mayor to call a public meeting in the interest of the movement. The proposition is to make the affair representative of all our community, and a cordial invitation has therefore been extended to citizens of Allegheny to participate. Now if our manufacturing, financial, mining, commercial and general business interests give but proper attention to the matter there is no reason why Pittsburgh and its environs should not have an institution that would compare with like affairs in other cities, and prove of great benefit to the general community.

THE wisdom of the homely adage about "swapping horses while crossing a stream" has been well illustrated in the tumult occasioned in the Spanish Capital by an attempted change of ministry, which failed, and resulted only in a falling back upon the old cabinet with Senor Figueras at its head. It is unfortunate for poor Spain that the people have no idea what they want, and seem never happy except when discord reigns. The assumption of authority by Figueras has produced a momentary calm, but taking the past into view, it is hardly probable that placidity will be long maintained. If there were any hopeful indications that out of all this turmoil anything were soon to come that would be permanent, the friends of Spain and Spanish liberty would be a little less apprehensive, but with such a volatile people the outlook is not one of encouragement.

THE Board of Guardians of the Poor, of our city, and the State Board of Public Charities, have collided, and all because of the inquisitorial circular issued by the State Board, in which certain questions are propounded, but which the Guardians object to answering. The Guardians aver that to keep pace with the demands of the State Board they would have to employ a historian to keep a record of every pauper coming under their care—a complete history of the individual, his incoming and outgoings, and his little eccentricities, that would be exhaustive, to say nothing about the expense. On the other hand it is hard to see just how the State Board is to perform its duties in the collection of statistics and gathering of knowledge in reference to our public institutions, unless its demands are complied with. This, we believe, is the first revolt against the Board's authority, and the result will be looked to with interest.

FROM the message of the Governor of New Hampshire we learn that the State debt is a trifle over four millions, and is being steadily reduced. The average interest is six per cent., and the annual expenses, exclusive of interest, are only $163,544. The Savings banks of the State are sixty-one in number, their assets $29,758,782, and the proportion of surplus a little more than four and one-third per cent. The increase of deposits during the last year was fourteen per cent., and the ratio of depositors to population is nearly as one to three. The State Prison paid a profit last year of $3,000, making $20,000 in all, and the Governor believes that with this ratio of profit the prison can, before many years, be rebuilt without cost to the State. On the temperance question, the Governor says that he "has never seen or heard any evidence that has led him to believe that any great regard has been paid to the prohibitory laws, at least for any length of time, in any of the larger towns or cities." He recommends a change in the laws, allowing the sale of liquors to be licensed at the option of localities.

THE SOUDAN RAILWAY.

Egypt and the Nile will always possess a charm, not merely for the student of ancient history, who may find in the ruins of the ancient cities, Kamak, Suxor, Thebes, and others, material for study and reverence, but for the lover of modern enterprise and development as well. The mystery of the Nile, as to its source, and the cause of its annual rise, if not fully revealed, is so nearly comprehended as not to excite now the interest it did in other years. The charm of Nile travel has measurably passed away—the lateen-sails of the *dahabeah* having yielded, as a motive power, to the modern steamer. Even the ancient features of the Nile—its ruined temples, and broken columns—are modified at the least, by the sugar manufactories and modern palaces of the Khedive. Along its ancient pathways the evidence is continually given, that the modern, both in utility and beauty, is rapidly usurping the place of the ancient. Already we may fore-cast the time when a Nile trip will be taken, less for the wonders of ancient Egyptian art that may be seen, than for health, and a view of modern progress.

The Khedive of Egypt has projected a system of railway communication with the Upper Nile, which, if carried into effect, will exert a wonderful influence on the commercial development of his country, making it even a rival of ours, so far as cotton production is concerned. During our war he applied himself to cotton-raising, the time being regarded as favorable for gaining control of the cotton markets of Europe. He succeeded wonderfully, improving by careful cultivation the quality of cotton raised, although not able to produce a quality equal to our Sea Island cotton. His sugar manufactories have all the appliances of modern invention and skill, and are capable of producing a very large amount of refined sugar daily. Already, he has three million of acres, in the Delta of the Nile, under cultivation, producing cotton and sugar. By opening up the Soudan to cultivation, about 200,000,000 acres of rich arable land can be brought under cultivation. The importance of this enterprise, in its merely commercial aspect, may be seen when it is remembered that he has so developed the comparatively small amount of land lying in the Delta of the Nile, as to make it yield a princely revenue, where before it scarcely supported life. The new territory to be opened up has about a hundred times more land than the Delta of the Nile, and has every possible condition favorable to vast productiveness.

The surveys and estimates for the proposed railroad have been made by John Fowler, an English engineer, eminent in [illegible] fully and accurately made,—no enthusiastic dreams being allowed to interfere with cool, deliberate, scientific computations. His plan is to ascend the Nile in steamers to the first cataract, or Assouan. This is now done, and involves nothing singular or new. But already there is a railroad in operation as far as Sivot, along the Nile, and this will be extended. But for the present, Reda, a few miles north of Sivot, will be made the shipping point on the lower Nile. From the first cataract, a distance of three miles, the vessels will be drawn up an inclined plane, and launched again, and will then proceed to the second cataract; the end of their voyage. From this point to Shendy, a distance of eight hundred and eighty-nine kilometres, or about five hundred and fifty miles, a railroad will be built. There will be one bridge across the Nile, no tunnels or ferries. The entire work will be completed in three years, and will cost $20,000,000.

The proposed railroad will be three feet six inches gauge; the rails will weigh fifty pounds to the yard, with iron sleepers. It will follow, chiefly, the valley of the Nile, and will thus be free from the difficulties of construction. Its only departure from the Nile valley will be when it crosses Bahinda desert. The incline plane, for moving vessels around the first cataract, is novel, and we quote the engineer's description:

"I propose to use the mechanical power of the descending water of the cataract to draw the boats along a ship incline overland, between the top and the bottom of the cataract. To accomplish this upon the right bank of the river there will be constructed a ship railway, about three kilometres south of Assouan, and terminating at the top of the cataract in the harbor of Shellal, north of the islands of Biggin and Philæ. The boats to be transferred from one end of the cataract to the other will be floated upon a suitable carriage or cradle, constructed to run upon the railway, and will be hauled overboard by powerful hydraulic engines of about four hundred horse power, placed near the centre of the railway. These engines will be safe and manageable, not liable to derangement, and of a class already largely employed by myself and others with success for drawing loaded wagons at a low rate of speed upon railways. The water to work the engines will be pumped up at a high pressure by a pair of large stream wheels, carried upon pontoons and driven by one of the smaller rapids at the lower end of the cataract. The total length to be [illegible]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IT is the general sentiment of the press of the country that the captured Modocs should be executed promptly.

THE sale of journals in the streets of cities and towns, in the department of the Rhine, has been prohibited.

THERE were 1,653 deaths from small-pox at St. Louis last year. The cases were 1 in 53 of the population, the deaths 1 in 282.

UP to the 1st of June 2,366 hogsheads of leaf tobacco had been inspected at Richmond, Va., an excess of 4,634 hogsheads over the same time last year.

AN old gander attacked a little two-year-old boy in Montreal, a day or two ago, and so frightened him that he was thrown into convulsions and died.

IN a case where a railway ticket was refused because offered after the day it was issued, a law court in Maine has decided that such ticket is good for six years.

THE fall of the Coe block, in Woodsocket, R. I., on Monday killed Xavier Paul, a boy. Search is being made for Jona. Sheffield, who is supposed to be buried among the ruins.

A HORNED snake that measured six and a half feet in length and nine inches in circumference is mentioned by the Humphreys county *Journal* as having been killed in Tennessee a fortnight ago.

THIS announcement has appeared in a Vienna journal: "Anna Agrikol, sick nurse, watches dead bodies, repairs straw chairs, applies leeches, and makes pastry, deserts and delicacies."

THE jury in the Solan murder case, Cleveland, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Paine sentenced Chamberlain, the murderer, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

A BRIDGE over the river Marias des Cygnes, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad, in Kansas, fell under a train on Saturday last, and the bridge and train were entirely demolished. There were eleven persons on the train, but no one was seriously hurt.

A WALL street broker, on being elected Trustee in one of the New York City churches, accepted the position with the assurance that he was not expected to stand up in meeting and pray, but that the principal duty would be to make up deficiencies in the running expense of the church.

MARY A. FORD, daughter of Daniel Ford, of Phœnix, R. I., was found dead in her room on Sunday evening, with her mouth partly filled with snuff and a swab lying in her throat. It is inferred that she was rubbing her teeth with the snuff when she fell into a stupor, and the swab getting into her throat choked her to death.

A WELL posted fruit grower in Delaware estimates that the peach crop of the present season will aggregate about 3,570,000 baskets. The falling off in New Castle county, from last year's crops, will be fully 1,000,000 baskets, but this is recovered in Kent and Sussex counties, while the Maryland crop will be much larger than that of last year. So far as the peninsula is concerned, the writer says, the crop will exceed by 500,000 baskets that of last season.

A NEW YORK *Herald* reporter has invaded the Vatican and interviewed Cardinal Antonelli. The results of this feat of journalism are interesting and valuable as anything the *Herald's* correspondents have yet given to the world. The physical condition of the Holy Father is said to be favorable for an old man of his age, and he is represented as laughing at the stories of his illness. The suppression of the religious orders in Italy and the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany give the Pope great concern, and through his mouthpiece, Antonelli, he denounces them as intolerable wrongs and the manifestation of a spirit of the narrowest bigotry. It is also stated that the Holy Father will "live and die" in the Vatican, and that there will be no Papal blessing of the Holy City, while the Pontiff is a prisoner deprived of his temporalities.

MR. C. C. FELTON, proprietor of the Baltimore *American*, writes from Dresden to his paper: "Everybody in Germany drinks beer, it being part of the daily food, as much so as coffee in America. Mothers ween their infants on beer, and they are brought up accustomed to drink it as freely as water. At all the dinners on the road an opportunity is given to the passengers to secure a supply, and it is almost as cheap as water. They attribute the absence of dyspepsia to beer, and point to the rosy cheek of their daughters as the result of this wholesome beverage. Our party are all giving it a fair trial, and hope to return home with a new lease of life and health. With all due respect to our Baltimore brewers, we do not think that any of them come up to the quality of the German article, which is of a bright and clear amber color, and sparkling under a heavy froth. The taste for it is an acquired one, and we are all getting quite accustomed to its use. It seems to be free from all intoxicating effects, and if it proves a cure for dyspepsia, as claimed by our German friends, it will do much more than the doctors have ever been able to accomplish in most cases of the kind."

PERSONAL.

CAPT. JACK and Schonchin are ironed together and confined.

THE Empress of Russia has become exceedingly popular with all classes of people in Italy.

THE Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* gives currency to the rumor that Rev. Dr. Bellows is about to seek admission to the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church.

RAPHAEL SEMMES, of the pirate Alabama, attended a wedding in Newburyport, Mass., last Thursday. Owners of vessels destroyed by him were well represented in the company, but none of them seemed anxious for an introduction.

AT the anniversary meeting of the London Royal Geographical Society, on the 26th ult., [illegible] numerous, persons passing fare-well to the members as their President, explained that the Victoria medal had been forwarded to Mr. Stanley, in America, for his discovery of Dr. Livingstone.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS, of Confederacy fame, has at last written an editorial less than three columns in length. Here it is: "The questions, What is Democracy? and, Who are Democrats? are as momentous in their range as was that of the great Cato, when he exclaimed, "To be of not to be, that is the question."

THE authorities of Westminster Abbey have given their sanction to a proposal that the remains of the late Mr. Mill should be buried in the Abbey by the side of Mr. Grote. Mr. Mill's family are, however, at present indisposed to agree to the arrangement, on account of the well-known desire of Mr. Mill to be buried in the same grave as his wife at Avignon.

THE claimant in the great Tichborne trial asked the court for permission to appear at the theatres, in order to raise money for his defence. The Lord Chief Justice replied, "We cannot say a word about that matter." In evidence which followed, Mary Ann Lorder swore positively that the claimant was Arthur Orton, and that he kept company with her for twelve months prior to his going to Australia. She was well acquainted with the whole family.

SPEAKING of the Walworth family, the New York *Post* says: "Had the question been asked of the generation just passing away whom, of all the public of their time in this city would they signalize as the man most noted for all the Christian graces, for invariable sweetness of temper, for the largest benevolence, for the most tender compassion, for the most scrupulous regard for all the rights of other people, for a sense of justice as searching as the sunlight, and for a long life in which all human passion was subdued to a rigid sense of duty, the answer would most frequently have been—Chancellor Walworth. He is the grandson of this man who deliberately kills his father."

PROFESSOR WISE, the aeronaut, has failed to receive the expected gift of $3,000 from the city government of Boston, in aid of his projected balloon voyage to Europe, and is now looking for another starting point. The recent fire at the Hub discouraged the city fathers, and they have been themselves to the strictest economy. But will other cities permit the voyage to be abandoned for the trifle of a few thousand dollars? The country that has equipped a fleet to explore the Arctic seas, can hardly deny to help the man who proposes to open the new highway of travel. Mr. Wise is Librarian of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, a gentleman of scientific attainments whose probity is vouched for abundantly. He proposes to risk his life in the discovery of aerial locomotion, and may obtain results which will revolutionize our ideas of travel. Surely, there is more than one rich man in New York who will be glad to advance the sum needed for the experiment. It will be an honor to the city if the first balloon that travels above the ocean to Europe starts from our Central Park. What is done should be effected so speedily that the Professor may be able to start on the Fourth of July.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Captain Jack Critically Sketched.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says a critical study of Jack's face corroborates the impression derived at first sight. He is a thorough Indian; his head is large, quite square, and sits firmly on his shoulders; his eyes are black and bright, and his face broad, with prominent cheek bones, his nose is symetrical and slightly aquiline; his lips are thin and clean-cut, and combined with his chin, indicate that resoluteness of purpose that has won him such notoriety; his complexion is dark, and his face has a pleasant look. Take him all in all, he is a striking man. Place him among thousands and he would be taken for a chief by any observing stranger. Those who have seen him do not wonder that he is the leader of the Modocs. Though in chains and on the brink of eternity, he is yet feared and respected by the Indians about him. Jack would attempt to escape if he had a chance, even at the risk of being shot down. Probably he never realized that his death was inevitable until the irons were placed on his feet. Scar Faced Charley says Jack told him he could get clear when the white men were asleep. This was before the irons were brought in use.

General Davis is satisfied that Jack did try to escape one night, and through the aid of confederates on the outside, for upon examination of his shackles in the morning it was found that one of the rivets had been filed nearly in two. His legs only are confined. His nearest companion in chains, Schonchin, is about fifty years of age, is wrinkled and has the villain depicted in every line of his face. He wears his hair short and stands about five feet in his moccasins.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSMAN ELDRIDGE SMITH, of North Carolina, has published a letter favoring the absolute repudiation of the State debt of $31,000,000.

THE Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle* denies by authority the rumor that Mr. Dawes intends resigning his seat in Congress to accept a Cabinet appointment.

THE Ohio Liberal Republicans desire to preserve an independent organization, and will issue a call for a mass convention to assemble at Columbus on August 6.

THE Lynchburg *Republican* regards the proposition to nominate Colonel Robert W. Hughes as the railroad candidate for Governor of Virginia as looking rather bad for the would-like-to-be independent candidate, Governor Wise.

EX SENATOR POMEROY visited Atchison, Kansas, last week, and the *Champion* of that place reiterates the assertion that he has fully determined never to have any connection with politics again, devoting himself hereafter strictly to his private business affairs.

A DISPATCH from Topeka, Kansas, says that the reports in circulation that the case of ex-Senator Pomeroy was presented to the Grand Jury and a bill of indictment ignored, are entirely untrue. The case was never presented to the Grand Jury, but will be prosecuted by information and not by an indictment.

IT is astonishing to note the number of candidates which present themselves for the various county offices to be elected throughout the State this fall. The dominant party in the different counties presents at least a dozen candidates for each office. Place hunting, in a political sense, has become a profession.—*Phila. Press.*

A WAG in the Ohio Constitutional Convention has introduced an amendment prohibiting officeholders or legislators from receiving free passes on railroads, free passes from any theatre or any place of amusement, free boarding from any hotel or restaurant keeper, presents of clothing from any merchant tailor, a free seat in any church, a free pass from any stage company, a free pass or ticket to any social ball or party, or a treat from any person.

THE reorganization of the Southern custom houses under the civil service rules is complete, and the saving effect in the expense of running offices is very great, ranging from a few per cent. at New Orleans to 50 per cent. at Mobile, Savannah, and Pensacola. The only large custom house in the country where reorganization has not been made are those at New York, Boston and Baltimore, but orders will soon be issued to have civil service rules applied to these as well as to those in the South and West, and to have the old officers graded.

IT IS not true that "a certain class of the members of the Constitutional Convention," as alleged by the Scranton *Republican*, bored the Legislature to increase their salaries; and so far as our observations went during the last session, we are convinced no effort was made by a single delegate to propose the increase from the present rate at $1,000. That repeal was the voluntary, just act of the Legislature, for the reason that every sensible and just man knew it was not sufficient. There is not a clerk or messenger in the employ of the State who works for $1,000 per annum, and therefore to ask men fit to serve in the Constitutional Convention to give up their private business, and work a year for $1,000, is pushing economy into the limits of absurdity, and demanding what is manifestly unjust. The action of the Convention in fixing the salary at $2,500 is sustained by reason and fair dealing, and was strictly in accordance with law. The charge that delegates bored the Legislature for this power is alike indecent and lying, and ought not to be tolerated by journalists who have any respect for their profession and the truth.—*State Journal.*

WHO SHALL LIVE?

The struggle for wealth and fame and honor and dignities was never greater than now. But who struggles for health and virtue and those other important considera-tions which lead to lengthen life and render its offices useful and agreeable? Did you ever reflect over the truth that the beginnings of disease were easily overcome; that Consumption was a curable malady if timely heed were given to its first inroads; and even after it is located, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will eradicate it from the system and restore health and vigor by its persevering use. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a life renewing medicine; under its influences the whole body is made over and every function of life takes on a new and vigorous action. Get the Doctor's pamphlet at his office, 167 Liberty street, or send for it by mail.

Dr. Keyser's office hours from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6.

PURE MINERAL WATERS.

It is astonishing what a great demand has sprung up for Mineral Waters for family use. As medicinal agents they are being very generally employed. In view of the great demand, Mr. J. C. BURNS, of Allegheny, well known druggist, corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue, have made a leading specialty of Mineral Waters and for forty years past, from the original Springs, Congress, N. Y., Iona's Magnetic, Hathorn, High Rock, Saratoga and Kissingen Springs, in bottles. From the great Frost King Fountain are drawn the Catholic Church, Vichy, Kissengen and Blue Lick Waters, together with the Red Mineral Waters from Europe. In fact, from the great and varied stock carried by Burns, the house of BURNS & CO. has come to be called the headquarters of Mineral Waters in the West, and the proprietors of the business of this Pure Drug and Perfumery Depot are as fresh and inviting as ever.

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I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnaces, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
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Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
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No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,) PITTSBURGH.

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Fine New Goods for Summer.
At Attractive Prices, at
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DRY GOODS
STORE,
26 Fifth Avenue.
GOOD BARGAINS!
At 12 1-2 cents, GREEN and BLACK STRIPED POPLINS, reduced from 25c.
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At 12 1-2 cents, PLAID SERGE POPLINS, former price 28c.
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JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
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1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
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With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.

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ENTITLED
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Given to each Customer by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY.
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This is a fine Picture of a dog-hearted Boy feeding his Household Pet.

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At 6¼c. Fast Colored Prints, good styles.
At 6½c. Black Grenadines, good bargains.
At 6¾. Bleached Muslin.
At 8½c. Fast Colored Calicoes—new Dark styles.
At 8½c. Linen Towelings—all Linen, very cheap.
At 11c. Wash Poplins—a full cloth bargain.
At 12½c. Wash Poplins, good dark patterns cheap.
New Silk Scarfs.
New Silk Neckties.
New Crepe Collars.
New Collarettes, all colors.
New Percales, New Patterns.
New Standard Prints.
Domestic Goods, &c.
Mirrors, Looking Glasses,
Brackets, Cornices, Curtains,
Damasks, Window Shades, Fixings,
Table Oil Cloths, Floor Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Mattings, Straw and Cocoa.
Carpets, Carpets, Carpets,
Mosquito Netting, all Colors, &c., at
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Llama Lace Points
At greatly reduced prices.
Llama Lace Flches, Caper, Sashes and Berthas.
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Caper, Sashes, Barbes, Veils and Fichus.
Black Thread Laces, from narrow to Flouncing widths.
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NEW STORE,
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LIBERTY STREET.
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A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
In great variety.
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MAY, 1873.
SEASON STOCK.
CARPETS,
Choice Styles,
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES LOW
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
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At 27½c. Ladies' White Corsets, all sizes, extra low.
At 62½c. Gents' White Pique Vests.
At 62. Gents' White Pique Vests, double-breasted.
New Silk Scarfs.
New Silk Neckties.
New Crepe Collars.
New Collarettes, all colors.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
In all the new Novelties.
Ladies' and Misses' Summer Underwear.
Gents' Summer Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
Ladies' and Misses' P. K. Hats and Bonnets.
Ladies' and Misses' Gingham Sun Bonnets.
Ribbons and Flowers,
Ornaments, Jet Jewelry, &c.
Very Low Prices,
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Incorporated April, 1840.
CAPITAL, - - - - $225,000.
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Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
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ALLEGHENY CAR
AND
Transportation Co.
Incorporated by Act of Assembly.
Capital Stock.....$100,000
Privilege to Increase to.....500,000
SAMUEL M. KIER, President.
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The object of this organization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly

dentials before proceeding to permanent organization.

The motion to elect permanent President was withdrawn, and a motion was made to hand in the credentials first. Passed.

The credentials were then handed in as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Fred. Jacobs.
Second ward—James Black.
Third ward—Joseph McCallister.
Fourth ward—Wm. Geary.
Fifth ward—David Sloan.
Sixth ward—John Wrigley.
Seventh ward—W. H. Hope.
Eighth ward—George B. Chalmers.
Ninth ward—James Wiggins.
Tenth ward—David Beck.
Eleventh ward—W. C. McCarthy.
Twelfth ward—1st precinct, R. S. Hamilton; 2d precinct, Alfred Sowers.
Thirteenth ward—1st precinct, W. R. Ford; 2d precinct, Wesley Smith.
Fourteenth ward—Wm. McAdams.
Fifteenth ward—L. F. Arensberg.
Sixteenth ward—First precinct, Hoden Marshall; second precinct, John F. White.
Seventeenth ward—W. C. Brown.
Eighteenth ward—Jas. S. Davidson.
Nineteenth ward—John L. Brown.
Twentieth ward—H. S. Baum.
Twenty first ward—First precinct, Henry Mosely; second precinct, M. Fix.
Twenty-second ward—First precinct, W. H. Irwin; second precinct, B. F. Vandevort.
Twenty-third ward—E. F. Anderson.
Twenty-fourth ward—N. C. Cowen.
Twenty-fifth ward—Robert Bracey.
Twenty-sixth ward—Joseph McDonald.
Twenty-seventh ward—Jno. J. Black.
Twenty-eighth ward—Daniel Wenke.
Twenty-ninth ward—Henry Spreen.
Thirtieth ward—John Wetmore.
Thirty-first ward—Daniel Montgomery.
Thirty-second ward—Ed. Bratt.
Thirty-third ward—R. W. Stauffer.
Thirty-fourth ward—Ed. Davis.
Thirty-fifth ward—Wm. Bond.
Thirty-sixth ward—Samuel H. French.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—S. B. Smith, contested by Mr. Thompson.
Second ward—Theodore Myler.
Third ward—1st precinct, Jas. D. Walker; 2d precinct, Peter Bolster.
Fourth ward—1st precinct, Samuel Hazlett; 2d precinct, R. M. Blair.
Fifth ward—F. A. M. Kreps.
Sixth ward—Geo. Brown.
Seventh ward—John Born.
Eighth ward—Henry Nesmith.
Ninth ward—W. E. Canham.
Tenth ward—John Q. Workman.
Eleventh ward—Robert Wilson.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—1st ward, T. S. Hodgson; 2d ward, Lewis Matthews; 3d ward, Jos. A. Stone.
Braddock—Wm. Speers.
Elizabeth—John S. Shaffer.
Sewickley—E. R. Kramer.
Sharpsburg—C. A. W. Redlich.
Tarentum—J. C. Dunn.
Millvale—J. G. Ryland.
Bellevue—W. H. Whitehead.
Etna—C. D. Ochse.
Chartiers—Andrew McCartney.
Mansfield—Gotleib Wagner.
Verona—Will. Alexander.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck—1st precinct, J. F. Richey; 2d precinct, A. W. Hall.
Leet—Jacob Welsh.
Plum—John King.
Penn—Joseph Stoner.
Elizabeth—1st precinct—Michael Hutton; 3d precinct, Joseph Copeland; 4th precinct, S. R. Spaulding.
Mifflin—Joseph Guinn.
Robinson—1st precinct, Joseph Hodgson; 2d precinct, J. W. Bell.
Moon—W. H. Grav.
Franklin—Jacob Zigler.
Baldwin—1st precinct, Simpson Horner; 2d precinct, James S. Hays.
Ross—1st precinct, James Y. Sanderson, 2d precinct, W. W. Headley.
McCandless—John Campbell.
E. Deer—F. M. Eastwood—Hudson.
Upper St. Clair—Wm. I. Fife.
North Fayette—John Matthews.
Neville—Peter Baker.
Stowe—1st precinct, Wm. Selbert; 2d precinct, James N. DeHaven.
Fawn—James Lee.
Wilkins—1st precinct, Henry Swift; 2d precinct, Wm. A. Shaw.
Forward—1st Precinct—D. S. Carothers; Second Precinct, John Thompson.
North Versailles—W. S. Brown.
South Versailles, Second Precinct—D. H. Weddell; Third Precinct, J. L. Penny.
Jefferson—Morrison Work.
Chartiers—Wm. J. Steen.
Findley—J. R. Byers.
Ohio—Geo. W. Crawford.
Reserve—John A. Roth.
Pine—J. G. Conar.
West Deer—Capt. McClelland.
Indiana, First Precinct—Josiah Scott; Second Precinct, James Wilson.
Lower St. Clair—August Haas.
South Fayette—John Hopper.
Sewickley—J. C. Silvis.
Crescent—John Curry.
Richland—Samuel Allison.
Union—Wm. Conter.
Hampton—John Kerns.
Scott, First Precinct—Thompson, Vile.
Marshall—Wm. Thumb.
Harrison—John L. Black.
Lincoln—Frank W. Lukins.
Forward—Frank Ketchum.
Stowe—Alexander Speer.
The only precinct missing was the 1st precinct of Elizabeth township.
The Second ward of Pittsburgh and First ward of Allegheny were contested, the first by Mr. Jas. K. Case and Mr. Black, and the second by Mr. S. B. Smith and Mr. Thompson.

CHOOSING THE CANDIDATE.

The Convention then commenced balloting. The first ballot progressed very quietly and favorably, and nothing apparently, to mar the harmony of the Convention was reached until Pine township was called. Here quite a commotion ensued and a firing debate was had. George Fisher of the Third Ward, Allegheny, voted by proxy in the place of Robert Kennedy, the regularly elected delegate. Mr. Fisher voted for Kennedy, when it was alleged, that he was instructed for Ross.

At this stage a scene of confusion ensued. Everybody was talking and the delegates gathering around the unfortunate but placid Fisher who had remained quite calm through the entire proceeding. The excitement finally subsided, and the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Contested Elections.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate. The following is the

RESULT OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

B. F. Kennedy.....39 | Joseph Ross.....47
Wm. Swisshelm.....11 | M. G. Corey.....30

Mr. Swisshelm did not develop much strength, and Mr. Schoyer, during the calling of the second ballot, withdrew his name as a candidate.

SECOND BALLOT—NO CHOICE.

B. F. Kennedy.....41 | Joseph Ross.....52
M. G. Corey.....24 |

A motion was made to clear the floor of all but members of the Convention, which was carried.

The room was then cleared of all but the delegates.

THE THIRD BALLOT.

No choice having been made in the previous ballots a third was ordered as follows:

Kennedy.....52 | Ross.....47
Corey.....24 |

After the result of the ballot had been announced, Mr. Davis arose and said, that as he had fought as gallant a fight as he knew how for his candidate, and seeing that he was failing behind, he would withdraw the name of G. Corey. After Mr. Corey had been withdrawn, the Convention then went into a

FOURTH BALLOT

for choice of candidate, only two remaining in the field, Messrs Kennedy and Ross. The contest resulted as follows:

B. F. Kennedy.....73—Joseph Ross.....48

When the Chairman announced the result, and that B. F. Kennedy was nominated, a deafening cheer went up, and loud calls were made for the fortunate aspirant who appeared upon the platform. On motion the nomination was made unanimous. A speech called from Mr. Kennedy, but he only replied by inviting the delegates to dinner. The Convention then, on motion, adjourned.

CONVENTION No. 5—COMMISSIONERS.

This Convention was called for the purpose of nominating a County Commissioner, a Jury Commissioner, and a Director of the Poor, and its designated headquarters was the District Court Room No. 1, where the delegates in full force assembled at eleven o'clock, supported by a very strong backing of outsiders. Mr. R. B. Brown, by order of the County Committee, called the Convention to order and in an insinuating way intimated that those who were not delegates would be more welcome outside than inside the bar. Some of the outsiders took the hint and withdrew.

The first business in order being the election of temporary Secretaries, it was decided to have but two, and Messrs. J. H. Miller and J. H. Woodwell were named.

No delegate rushed frantically forward and waved his hat and sang out in a Stentorian way the name of his favorite for permanent President; at least if he did the Chair regarded him with severity and paid no attention to his gyrations, while the delegates were requested to hand in their credentials. They did so when it appeared that the following gentlemen had been detailed for the gathering.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Fred. Schild.
Second ward—Robert McCutcheon.
Third ward—Peter Dressler.
Fourth ward—Fred. Rinehart.
Fifth ward—J. F. Moore.
Sixth ward—George Becher.
Seventh ward—E. C. Matthews.
Eighth ward—Wm Kerr.
Ninth ward—James Y. Irwin.
Tenth ward—John H. Jones.
Eleventh ward—G. Hamlin.
Twelfth ward, First Precinct—John Baker; Second Precinct—Thomas McNeil.
Thirteenth ward—1st precinct, B. K. Waughter; 2d precinct, A. H. Coe.
Fourteenth ward—Samuel Whitehouse.
Fifteenth ward—Stephen Dietrich.
Sixteenth ward—1st precinct, Isaac Watson; 2d precinct; Geo. Nesenthaler.
Seventeenth ward—Wm. Rostwick.
Eighteenth ward—Henry Will ms.
Nineteenth ward—A. P. McWilliams.
Twentieth ward—Alexander Bates.
Twenty-first ward—1st precinct, J. M. Brush; 2d precinct, Charles Nowacker.
Twenty-second ward, 1st precinct; W. T. Bowers; 2d precinct J. H. Miller.
Twenty-third ward—Daniel Wilson.
Twenty-fourth ward—H. Milholland.
Twenty-fifth ward—Mark Burke.
Twenty-sixth ward—J. N. Jarrett.
Twenty-seventh ward—Andrew Binder.
Twenty-eighth ward—T. C. Keon.
Twenty-ninth ward—B. N. McCoy.
Thirtieth ward—Wm. Gough.
Thirty-first ward—W. C. Bunt.
Thirty-second ward—Henry Meyer.
Thirty-third ward—Wm. Girty.
Thirty-fourth ward—Wm. Edwards.
Thirty-fifth ward—Robert Smith.
Thirty-sixth ward—Richard Cuddy.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—James Caldwell (contest.)
Second ward—Geo. D. Riddle.
Third ward—1st precinct, John Aiken; 2d precinct, Fred. Faber.
Fourth ward—1st precinct, Wm. Gardiner; 2d precinct, G. H. Dierker.
Fifth ward—Wm. M. Claney.
Sixth ward—S. J. Crist.
Seventh ward—A. Arent.
Eighth ward—Wm. Z. Snider.
Ninth ward—George Edmunds.
Tenth ward—Morgan Q Evans.
Eleventh ward—P. J. Newhart.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—1st ward, John W. Patterson; 2d ward, John Wadsworth; 3d ward, Jacob Everett.
Braddock—John H. Cooper.
Elizabeth—Thomas Daft.
Sewickley—W. B. Hamilton.
Sharpsburg—G. W. Hahn.
West Elizabeth—Henry Brauhoover.
Jeresalum—G. McGraw.
Millvale—B. Scott.
Bellevue—John Snodgrass.
Etna—? H. Boerstler.
Chartiers—Wm. Wilcox.
Mansfield—A. McQuilty.
Verona—Robert Gray.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck, 1st precinct—Thos. Paisley; 2d precinct—Jacob W. Robinson.
Leet—G. W. Gibbs.
Plum—James Gray.
Penn—Jesse Morris.
Elizabeth, 3d precinct—Col. Wm. Douglass; 4th precinct—James Boyd.
Mifflin—Joseph Perkins.
Robinson—1st precinct, W. McKean; Second precinct, Wm. McElwain.
Franklin—Edward Thompson.
Baldwin—First precinct, James Powell; Second precinct, J. W Briggs.
Ross—First precinct, John Crider; Second precinct, George F. McQuaid.
McCandless—John Wallace.
East Deer—Hugh Woods.
Upper St. Clair—Dr. D. Donaldson.
North Fayette—George Y. McKee.
Neville—Peter Baker.
Shaler—First precinct, C. Bauerline; Second precinct, John Miller.
Fawn—J. V. Humes.
Wilkins—1st precinct, J. S. Woodwell; 2d precinct, J. P. Saur.
Patton—1st precinct, Dr. R. Matlack; 2d precinct, Wm. N. Haymaker.
South Versailles—Thos. Gray.
South Versailles—1st precinct, R. S. Baldridge; 2d precinct, David Shaw; 3d precinct, J. M. Love.
Jefferson—Wm. Reed.
Chartiers—Edward Sprung.
Findley—J. S. Shaffer.
Ohio—John M. Stevens.
Reserve—George Kiefer.
Snowden—John Wilson.
Pine—Dr. W. Kidd.
West Deer—James McIntyre.
Indiana—2d precinct, John Henderson; 1st precinct, John Frederkeil.
Lower St. Clair—Fred. Link.
South Fayette—Jacob Jordon.
Sewickley—John F. Marks.
Crescent—W. Shaw.
Richland—J. B. Allen.
Union—John Oliver.
Hampton—A. W. Ferguson.
Scott—1st precinct, S. W. Lea.
Marshall—Thomas Robinson.
Harrison—A. J. Gibson.
Lincoln—Wm. Caughey.
Forward—Harvey Applegate.
Stowe—H. B. Hoxe.

The Chair then, by request of the Convention, named the following gentlemen as a Committee on Contested Seats: Messrs. W. J. Bowers, George D. Riddle and B. K. Waughter, and the Committee retired.

ORGANIZED.

The Convention next proceeded to the election of a permanent President, Mr. G. W. Rankin, Col. John Snodgrass and Hon. Jared M. Brush being named. The latter gentleman declined to serve as a candidate, and the field was left clear for Messrs. Snodgrass and Rankin.

Amid some confusion the roll was called, and such of the delegates as heard answered promptly, and those that didn't hear at first were lugged a little by their friends, so that eventually the roll call was satisfactorily concluded, and resulted in the success of Col. Snodgrass by a vote of 66 to 56. The result was the signal for the first ebullition of applause from the delegates. Order being restored Col. Snodgrass gracefully ascended the platform, put his hat in a corner where it was guarded from profane hands by a small boy, and then very neatly thanked the delegates for their compliment, and complimented them in return by remarking that it was a collection of delegates of which the party might well be proud. After a few remarks further in relation to the business before them, he asked that permanent Secretaries be selected, and in response the following gentlemen were chosen, Messrs. J. H. Miller, J. M. Woodwell and W. M. Claney.

There was a slight lull in the business then when the Chair improved the opportunity to announce nominations as in order.

The following gentlemen were named for County Commissioners: Messrs. Augustus Beckert, Richard Thompson, John A. Scott, W. H. Clark, G. W. Weddell, Wm. Beecher and Jas. Patterson.

For Jury Commissioners the following nominations were made: Messrs. George Neely, William Smith, John Armstrong, Daniel Collins, John Smiley, John McClelland, A. P. Thompson, Andrew J. Moon, John A. Hamilton and Edward Barker.

The Committee on Contested Seats, to whom was referred the contest in the First ward, Allegheny, reported in favor of George Irwin. Accepted.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

For Director of the Poor several nominations were made, but the gentlemen named all withdrew in favor of Thomas Varner, Esq., who was accordingly chosen by acclamation.

BALLOTING FOR COMMISSIONERS.

It was decided to ballot simultan-ously for County Commissioner and Jury Commissioner, in order that time and trouble might be saved. The roll was accordingly called, and the following was the result of the

FIRST BALLOT.

County Commissioner.

Augustus Beckert....41 | G. W. Weddell.....16
Richard Thompson..39 | Wm. Beecher.....12
John A. Scott.....25 | James Patterson.....6

Jury Commissioner.

George Neely.....22 | William Smith.....14
John Armstrong...18 | Daniel Collins.....14
John Smiley.....15 | John McClelland...24
A. P. Thompson....3 | Andrew J. Moon....21
Jno. A. Hamilton...4 | Edward Barker.....4

Sixty-four votes being necessary to a nomination, the Chair announced that no choice had been made for either office.

Mr. Miller moved that all candidates for Jury Commissioner, who had received less than twenty votes, be stricken from the list. This motion was put and carried, which left but three candidates—Messrs. Neeley, McClelland and Moon.

The second ballot was then commenced, and at the conclusion the Secretary read the results as follows, the name of W. H. Clark, candidate for County Commissioner, having been withdrawn:

SECOND BALLOT.

County Commissioner.

Augustus Beckert....41 | G. W. Weddell.....16
Richard Thompson..39 | Wm. Beecher.....12
John A. Scott.....26 | James Patterson.....12

Jury Commissioner.

George Neely.....31 | Andrew J. Moon....45
John McClelland.....46 |

Mr. Irvin moved to drop all but the two candidates for each office who had received the largest votes.

This was amended to drop all but the three highest, and, as amended, carried.

CROWDING IN.

By this time the interest had increased and a number of spectators in their anxiety to learn all about the business of the Convention had crowded up too far and the Chair energetically remonstrated against the intrusion. Business was stopped for a few moments and a few representatives selected to cause the retirement of the obtrusive spectators, peacefully if possible, forcibly if necessary. This committee, proceeded with their work, the intruders fell back before them and harmony once more was restored. Then the clerks proceeded with the call for the third ballot which resulted as follows:

THIRD BALLOT.

County Commissioner.

August Beckert....53 | Richard Thompson..46
John A. Scott.....28 |

Jury Commissioner.

George Neel.....27 | John McClelland.....51
Andrew J. Moon.....42 |

Still no choice, and the delegates becoming weary, and anxious withal to test the virtues to be derived through the dinner tickets with which they had been liberally supplied. Yet with "duty first and pleasure afterward" as a motto, they heroically resolved to go into a fourth ballot.

"INTRUDERS."

Just as the clerks had ordered their work the Chair observed several gentlemen on the Convention floor, who were not there as delegates, but who were energetically manipulating affairs. He arrested all proceedings and announced to those individuals they had better vamose.

There was an unanimous request for "the names."

The Chair hesitated.

The intruders smiled, but made no movement toward the door.

The Chair called them out impressively by name. County Detective Dressler hovered around the vicinity, and the "workers" fell back in good order. A delegate then proposed to cut short the Convention's work by nominating Mr. Beckert by acclamation, but the opposition concluded they'd rather stay a while and see it out.

Before proceeding to a fourth ballot, a motion was made and carried to strike off all but the two highest on the list, and Messrs. Scott and Neeley were thus set aside. This caused the delegate from the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, who had been instructed for Scott first, last, and all the time, to withdraw in disgust. He could not be pacified, and departed. The Convention paused a moment to collect itself, and then went on serenely with its work, until the name of

Mr. George D. Riddle, of the Second ward, Allegheny, was called. Mr. Riddell didn't vote, but took occasion to express his sentiments upon the unfair manner in which Mr. Scott had been treated, the confidence reposed in the delegates, and had never known a candidate, with a respectable support, to be so shamefully treated. He would have nothing more to do—

There was a general cry of "order!" "order!" seconded by a similar request from the Chair and Mr. Riddle shook the dust of the place from off his sandals, and disappeared. Then the convention went ahead with the fourth ballot, which was the clincher. It resulted as follows:

FOURTH BALLOT.

County Commissioner.

August Beckert....76 | Richard Thompson..43

Jury Commissioner.

John McClelland...67 | Andrew J. Moon...51

As soon as the success of Mr. Beckert was announced, there was a wild cheer from his friends which prevented the announcement in reference to the Jury Commissioner. Finally this was also announced, and the Convention, after indulging in more cheering, broke up without a formal adjournment.

THE DAY'S WORK

of all the Conventions as thus recorded, is summed up in the nomination of the following ticket:

President Judge—Thomas Ewing, Pittsburgh.
Associate Judge—J. W. F. White, Sewickley.
Senator—George H. Anderson, Pittsburgh.
Representatives—H. H. McCormick, Pittsburgh.
S. J. Walkwright, Pittsburgh.
John C. Newmeyer, Wilkins.
A. C. Hays, Pittsburgh.
A. B. Young, Pittsburgh.
B. C. Christy, Sewickley.
Henry Gerwig, Allegheny.
Prothonotary—B. F. Kennedy, Pittsburgh.
Treasurer—Samuel Kilgore, Pittsburgh.
Coroner—Wm. McCallin, Pittsburgh.
Commissioner—Augustus Beckert, Pittsburgh.
Jury Commissioner—John McClelland.
Poor Director—Thomas Varner.

There never have been Conventions held in Allegheny county in which so much interest was taken, where more harmony and genuine good feeling generally prevailed.

BEAVER COUNTY.

The Republican Nominations—Better Candidates Never Presented—Election of the Ticket a Foregone Conclusion—Good Men Demanded by the State Convention—Chairman of the County Committee—Serious Accident.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., June 3, 1873.

For some weeks past the good people of Beaver county have undergone an amount of hand shaking, compliments, &c., which would have done credit to a period nearer the advent of the millenial dawn. Candidates, gentlemen ready to serve the people at the post of duty and honor, have been as thick as "leaves in Vallambrosia," and nearly ubiquitous.

THE NOMINATIONS.

I presume I will not be accused of exaggeration when I say that Beaver county never presented a better class of candidates for the several offices to be filled, and the choice of the people could not have fallen on a worthier class than those chosen on last Saturday. Hon. S. J. Cross was of course re-nominated for Assembly. The fact that he had no opposition spoke sufficiently emphatic of his hold on the people. His manly course in the last session of the Legislature gave him character among his neighbors that has not been forgotten. We bespeak for him more honor by a triumphant and overwhelming election next fall. Oscar Small was chosen for Prothonotary, a choice that the people will not regret. He is a promising young lawyer—has worked his way by the force of his character and worth into the confidence of the people, and is ambitious enough to make himself feit in the politics of the county.

For Treasurer we have nominated a *Mann*, not that his worthy predecessors have lacked the the qualities of manhood, but we have in our present nominee, by name James H. Mann, one of the most sterling and upright of all our Beaver county boys, and a name that will reflect credit in the financial office of the county, where he will be placed by one of the largest majorities Beaver county has ever given. But when it is known that he is held in honor by all who know him, Republicans and Democrats, it is sufficient reason why no eulogium of his character is needed. For commissioner, George M. Shroads, a worthy gentleman and abundantly capable. For Jury Commissioner, John Wilson, and Auditor, Jas. Culbertson, both excellent men, and will do honor to their constituents. For Trustees of Academy, R. L. Imbrie and P. L. Grim. For delegate to the State Convention, Major David Critchlow and Hon. Jas. Allen, a better choice could not be made. No friend of corrupt rings or set up jobs in the major, and his vote will go every time against everything that savors of corruption and jobbery.

COUNTY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

Our old friend, Capt. Geo. W. Hamilton, was elected Chairman of the County Committee. A steady Republican and hard worker, the Captain will do good service for the party.

That our excellent ticket will be elected, of course, no one doubts. The nomination of good men in Beaver county is equivalent to an election, and so it will be this fall. Never probably has never been more complete harmony in the party than there is now, and it augurs well for a successful campaign.

ANXIETY CONCERNING THE TICKET—CORRUPT MEN PLAYED OUT.

Much anxiety is being felt that good and satisfactory nominations may be made by our State Convention. The people are tired of corrupt rings and set up nominations, and if such practices rule in our coming convention, it is well enough for the politicians to understand that the people who believe in doing right in all things, will not submit to being led by the nose at the bidding of a few who desire power. The plain English would say, that we will not vote for corrupt men, and the ticket will be defeated. There are plenty of good men to fill all our offices, and they must be filled by such men. Already the note of alarm has been sounded, and the people here are very apprehensive that some trick is in the wind, not in the interest of the good of our Commonwealth. We are glad to see the old GAZETTE lifting a warning voice. In doing so, you have the people with you, and in a special manner the right thinking people of Beaver county. It is probable that the result of our nominations in convention on Monday has put a quietus on any movement that may have had in view any corrupt practices in the State Convention.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT—ARM AMPUTATED.

It is with regret that I have to record a serious accident, which happened to our neighbor, J. H. Morlan, employed at the mill of Messrs. Miner & Co., the Fallston. He had his right hand badly crushed in the machinery, which necessitated amputation. The amputation was performed by Dr. C. I. Wendt, assisted by Dr. George W. Reed, of New Brighton. It is a serious affliction to the family, as he is the support of Mr. Morlan, and in it he and they have the sympathy of the entire community. R.

The Modoc Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The following dispatch was received from Boyle's Camp, Tule Lake Peninsula, June 2—7 P. M.: The captives and captors remained at Applegate's Ranche all night. Captain Jack and Schonchin were bound together, and placed with the other warriors in a small building adjoining Applegate's house, under a guard. Neither Jack nor Schonchin spoke a word. Not a muscle of Jack's face moved. Scar-faced Charley professed the indignity he felt at the fate of his fellow captives. He said none of them intended to escape, even if the opportunity was offered. He obtained little satisfaction and retired in disgust.

The Last of the Modocs Captured.

SALEM, OREGON, June 5.—The following dispatch was received by Gov. Grover to-day from General J. E. Ross, of the Oregon militia:

HEADQUARTERS LOST RIVER SPRINGS, June 4, via Ashland, June 5.—To Governor Grover—The Modoc war was ended by the Oregon volunteers at 12 o'clock last night, after a hard march of three days and nights, by the forces under my command. The last warrior belonging to Capt. Jack's band was brought into camp. The captured number five men, four women and three children. The notorious Black Jim is one of the number. I will march the command to Linkville to-day, place the warrior in irons, and await your Excellency's orders.

[Signed] JOHN E. ROSS.
General Commanding O. S. M.

Agricultural Works Destroyed by Fire—Loss $75,000—One Hundred Men Thrown Out of Employment.

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Pennsylvania State Democratic Convention Called.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 4.—The Democratic State Committee met this afternoon, and agreed upon August 27 as the time, and Wilkesbarre as the place, for holding the State Convention. Hon. Samuel Randall presided. The chairman was directed to properly express, in his address to the people of the State, a sense of indignation at the course pursued by the administration in the Louisiana trouble.

Fatal Steamboat Disaster.

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12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:1yF.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

BUTLER OIL FIELD.

GREECE CITY.

A well struck a few days ago on the Jamison farm is doing about 300 bbls. A three-fourths interest in it sold to the Fisher Bros. for $35,000.

Another well on the McClelland farm, struck last Sunday night, is good for 200 bbls.

VICINITY OF MILLERSTOWN.

A pipe line has been laid from Karns City to the Stewart well, and a large amount of oil has been run.

Three wells are drilling on the John Hemphill farm.

W. E. Messimer's well on the Simon Barnhart farm, near Millerstown, is doing between eighteen and twenty-five barrels per day. We were in error last week, when we reported it at ten barrels.

The well on the John McMahan farm some four and a half miles west of Parker City is being drilled by Lithgow & Preston, instead of Lithgow and Dougherty as previously stated by us. We understand the well is now 1,100 feet deep. 1,200 feet is the depth that it is to be drilled, and it will be but a short time until we know what success is to attend the gentlemen who have labored so untiringly to develop this new field of operations.

The well owned by Kelly, Tash, & Co., on the Gibson farm, two miles west of Parker City, commenced to drill on Thursday of last week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Karns well at Karns City continues to do over 200 barrels per day.

General A. Anderson, J. A. McCullough, Esq., of Freeport, and L. B. Anderson, of Petrolia, have commenced a new well on the Jas. Wilson farm, above Petrolia. They call it the Modoc.

Hyndman Bros. recently made a good strike on the Riddle farm, above Karns City. We have not learned how much the well is doing.

The Troutman well is holding its own bravely. Last week the Rev. Norton purchased a fourth interest in the well for $26,000. Mr. Norton has also purchased a six-tenths interest in the J. B. Cambell farm for $20,000.

Backus & Morrison struck a new well at Greece City on Friday or Saturday of last week, which has been flowing ever since, and is reported as being a very large well.—*Butler Citizen.*

FIRE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, PA.

Partial Destruction of the Town of Corsica, near Brookville.

The village of Corsica, a few miles west of Brookville, was partially destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. Every hotel, store and manufactory in the town was burned. Nearly all the sufferers by the fire have lost everything, not even saving a change of clothing, and would have been compelled to pass the night in the streets had it not been for the generosity of those whose homes were not destroyed.

The following is a partial list of losses: Mc-Clure, Wick & Co., foundry, planing and grist mill; loss $30,000; no insurance. B. Jones, store; loss $15,000; partly insured. Scott & Lucas, store; loss $2,500; no insurance. David Glenn, shoe shop; loss $2000; no insurance. D. Hughes, hotel; loss $6,000; no insurance. George F. Aaron, store; loss $2,000; no insurance. J. C. McComas, dwelling; loss $500; no insurance. Mrs. Hindman, dwelling; loss $2,000; no insurance. Rev. J. M. Kepper, dwelling; loss $2,000; no insurance. David Orcutt, dwelling; loss $1,500; no insurance. W. R. Slack, dwelling and shop; loss $2,000; no insurance. Mapes & Porter, store and dwelling; loss $15,000; no insurance. Frank Delap, dwelling; loss $3,000; no insurance. E. B. Orcutt, hotel; loss $5,000; insured for $2,000. Hartley & Holden, store; $7,000; no insurance. W. S. M. Fleming, store; loss $4,000; insured for $2,000. Johnson Inhaven, harness shop; loss $1,500; no insurance. Mrs. Rhea, dwelling; loss $3,000; no insurance. Calvin & Ferguson, store; loss $4,000; no insurance.

J. M. Leigher & Co., 131 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

We sell a better instrument for less money than any other house, either in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, and by this method we are so increasing our business that it bids fair soon to rival that of any other establishment west of New York. We sell instruments at such low prices and on such easy terms, that the possession of a Piano or an Organ is within the reach of all.

Pianos sold by others at $400 we sell for $275
Pianos sold by others at $450 we sell for $300
Pianos sold by others at $500 we sell for $350
Pianos sold by others at $800 we sell for $500
Organs " " " " 125 " " " $100
Organs " " " " 150 " " " $125
Organs " " " " 200 " " " $150
Organs " " " " 250 " " " $200

We sell pianos, organs, stools and covers as cheap as can be bought in New York.

Remember we do not offer these special inducements because our instruments are in anywise enough for the money, and one of which we handle nothing but first class instruments, we agree to ship either piano or organ to any responsible person, who can not call at our rooms, with the privilege of examining and testing it before paying for it, and if not satisfactory, to be returned at our expense. This shows you that we know our instruments to be first-class. We simply rely on the instrument to advertise itself. We will take old instruments in part pay for new ones.

J.-M. LEIGHNER & CO,
131 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

True Bills Against Hampton.

The true bills found against Hampton, the alleged bond robber, as noted yesterday, were for larceny and receiving stolen goods. Hampton figures in the indictment with two aliases, Little Horace and Morrison. The informations against him also charge him with false pretenses. Mr. Weaver, Esq. They charge him with receiving stolen goods, consisting of one bond issued by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, No. 2,127, and valued at $900, and with stealing from the Safe Deposit bank on the 5th day of April, 1873, the aforesaid bond, $3,000 in U. S. legal tender notes and currency, sixty dollars in gold coin, and nine English sovereigns. The case will likely come up for trial next Tuesday.

See in another column, advertisment about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 200 to 300 wagons, well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for half of the fellow captives. He said none of them intended to escape, even if the opportunity was offered. He obtained little satisfaction and retired in disgust.

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Forty-four logs

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. McKNIGHT, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital - - - $200,000.

GEO. R. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. ERWIN,
R. W. RANKIN, G. H. ANSELL,
C. C. MARKLE, J. S. RAYMOND,
J. M. SORLAND, H. KENNEDY.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage tickets for the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds.

At Par and Interest,

Free from Taxation

ALSO NO. 1

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.

Permanent investors are advised to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from investments, by investing in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 10, 1873.

The money market in Pittsburgh continues without material change, the requirements of trade being light and the supply of loanable funds abundant. There is no difficulty encountered by borrowers in negotiating first-class paper at 9@10 per cent. per annum. The latter figure relates to transactions outside of bank. The activity in the real estate business continues, quite a large amount of property changing hands daily. Our sales columns contain announcements of a basis for future transactions.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlvaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	71
Citizens "	70 50
M and M "	71 50
Allemania Insurance Company	47

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Bonds and Stocks from the latest advices by telegrah.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Gold	117¾	117¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons.	122	122¾
5-20—1862	118¾	117¾
5-20—1864	117¾	117¾
" 1865	119¼	119
" 1865 new.	119¼	120¼
" 1867.	122¾	123¾
" 1868—coupons.	120¾	120¾
10-40s.	112¾	113¾
10-40s—coupons.	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's, ex coupons	114	114¾
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	103¾	103¾
Erie.	62¾	63¾
R. R. & R.	27¾	28
C. C. & I. C.	59¾	57¾
St. Paul	54	56¾
Do. preferred	72	71¾
Michigan Southern.	91¾	91¾
Do. Central	99	95
North Western, Common	94	94
Rock Island.	108¾	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾
Western Union Telegraph.	83¾	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	37¾	37¾
Union Pacific	28¾	27
Toledo & Wabash	68	65¾
Adams Express	96	96
Fort Wayne	93	93¾
American Express	67¾	65
U. S. Express	71	71
Harlem.	139¾	139¾
I. C.	113	114
A. P. & P. Preferred	22	22
Chicago & Alton	109	109
Wells, Farco & Co. Express	82¾	81

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	55¾	
Reading	58¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	121	
Oil Creek	31	
Lehigh Valley	61¾	
Pittsburgh 8s	74¾	
Allegheny Valley 7-30	94¾	
Central Transportation	48	

Money is in ample supply in Chicago, and borrowers in good standing find no difficulty in getting their wants supplied at the full extent on the right kind of collateral security at the usual rate of 10 @ cent. @ annum. Call loans on Government gold and choice bank stock are made at 8@8 @ cent. @ annum. Street rates are working easier, and loans are made at 10@1¾ @ cent. @ month. Paper, however, is quite scarce.

Loans on good collaterals are quoted in Baltimore at 6 @ cent. on call, 6@7 @ cent. for 60 to 90 days. The demand for commercial paper has been dull, and there is but little prime paper offering. Rates are quoted as follows: 1st grade endorsed 6@6½ @ cent.; 1st refining 7, 2d do 8@8½; 1st grocery 7@7½; 2d 8@9; 1st dry goods 7½@8; 2d 8@9; boot and shoe 10@12. Clothing 10@12. Mixed paper goes at 7 to 10 @ cent. Railroad shares are quoted as follows: Northern Central 27½ bid, 28 asked; Parkersburg Branch 11 bid, Central Ohio common 42 asked, preferred 47 asked, Marietta and Cincinnati common wanted at 39½, Baltimore and Ohio bonds, 1875s, were wanted at 98, Pittsburgh and Connellsville at 9½, 8¾ asked; Northern Central, 1885s, at 95, held at 96.

In Boston both institutions and private capitalists seem anxious to loan their surplus funds at 6 @ cent., but meet with only partial success. The rates on business paper remain as last quoted, there being very little doing below 6@7 cent., while a majority of transactions are firm at 8@9, to 7¾ for first-class names, and range upward for other grades.

The Philadelphia bank statement shows a decided improvement over the preceding week, as there is a reduction in deposits amounting to $906,239, and also in national bank notes amounting to $61,620, and in reserves of $161,485. Loans have been expanded $600,000. There is also an increase in specie to amounting to $94,027. Circulation has been quite large, the clearings showing an increase of $809,300. Balances are also $449,004 higher than last week. Rates for money are unchanged. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after July third.

The rates for money in Cincinnati remain at 8 @ 9 cent., according to the class of paper. Little of the business is done. Outside of bank, money is more freely offered at 9 @ cent., and there is not paper enough to give it employment.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1873.

Financial matters are dull. Money is abundant and easy at 4@6. Sterling was lower, but closed firm at 9 4.84 for sixty days, and tonight the rate for cable was weaker, declining from 11¾ to 11¾. Loans $3 per cent for carrying and flat for borrowing. Clearings $84,000,000. Treasury disbursements $2,100,000, mainly to redemption. The exports of dry goods to domestic produce for the week were $4,615,000. Government warrants were quiet, scrips and 7-30s. State bonds were dull and weak. Railroad bonds were generally dull and generally firm during the forenoon, but late in the day there was a weak feeling. Pacific Mail, Wabash, Union Pacific and C. C. & I. C., the prices of which were forced off 1@2½ per cent., under heavy sales, were the most conspicuous. Erie was also quite strong at sundries over ½ per cent. The other fluctuations were unimportant. Western Union, 83¾; Quicksilver, 36¾; Western Union, 83¾; and 83; Pacific Mail, 40¾ and 41; Wells-Fargo, 81¾ and 82; do preferred 92 asked; Illinois Central, 113¾ and 114; Erie, 63¾ and 64; Erie preferred, 87¾ and 88; Wabash, 68¾ and 69; Wabash preferred, 93¾ and 94; Western Union, 83¾ and 83¾; Rock Island, 108¾ and 109; Pacific Mail, 40¾ and 41; New York Central, 103¾ and 104; Hudson River, 103¾ and 104; Reading, 98¾ and 99; Michigan Southern, 91¾ and 92; Illinois Central, 113¾ and 114; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97¾ and 98; Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾ and 109; Pittsburg, 97¾ and 98; Fort Wayne, 93¾ and 94; Western Union bonds closed at 107¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, reg., 120¾; do, 1867, reg., 119¾; do, 1867, coupon, 120¾; do, 1868, reg., 119¾; do, 1868, coupon, 120¾; do, 1865, reg., 119¾; do, 1865, coupon, 119¾; do, 1865, new, reg., 119¾; do, 1865, new, coupon, 120¾; do, 1867, reg., 122¾; do, 1867, coupon, 123¾; 10-40s, reg., 112¾; do, coupon, 113¾; 6s, currency, reg., 114¾; do, coupon, 114¾; 7-30s, 1st series, 105¾; do, 2d series, 105¾; do, 3d series, 105¾; 5s, 10-40s, reg., 104¾; do, coupon, 105¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 90¾; Tennessee old 78; do new, 73¾; Virginia 6s, old, 69¾; do new, 69¾; do consolidated, 70¾; do new, 15.

STOCKS.—Quicksilver, 36¾; Western Union Telegraph, 83¾; Quicksilver, 40; Adams Express, 96; Wells-Fargo, 82; United States Express, 71; American Merchants' Union Express, 65; Pacific Mail, 40¾; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 63¾; Erie preferred, 87¾; Hudson River, 103¾; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Central, 91¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 113¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Pittsburg, 97¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union, 83¾; Rock Island, 108¾; and 109; Harlem, 139¾; Harlem preferred, 140; Michigan Central, 113¾; Panama, 138; Wabash, 68¾; Wabash preferred, 93¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; Western Union, 83¾; and 83; Mariposa, 22; do preferred, 39; Ohio & Mississippi, 37¾; Boston & Albany, 129; Chicago & Alton, 109; do preferred, 120; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 37; do preferred, 57; Lake Shore, 91¾; Canton, 57; Illinois Central, 113; Union Pacific, 27; Central Pacific, 103¾; Union, 89¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102¾; Hartford & Erie, 11; do preferred, 31; Panama, 138; Boston & Albany, 129.

LONDON, June 10—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾. American 5-twenties 5-20s of 1865, 92¾; do 1867, 92¾; do 1868, 92¾; Erie Railroad bonds, 6. Amount of bullion gone in Bank of England on balance today, £94,000.

FRANKFORT, June 10.—United States five-twenties of 1862, 93¾.

PARIS, June 10.—Rentes 66f 70c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 10, 1873.

APPLES—The supply, although comparatively light, is equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $2.50@3.00 per bbl. for common to prime, and $4 for choice.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@36c ₱ lb.

BEANS—$2.75@3.25 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry but no improvement in prices. We continue to quote at 15 to 16c for prime to choice, and 8 to 12 for inferior to fair.

CHEESE—May be fairly quoted at 12@13, the outside figure for choice Ohio Factory.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; 16 by the car load, and 18@20c more for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet and selling in a jobbing way at $2 for 3 lb. peaches; $2.90@3 for Winslow's Corn, and $2.40@2.50 for Tomatoes.

COUNTRY HAMS—Quoted at 10@10½c without change in prices. Shoulders, 5@6. Clear Sides, 7¾@8. Hams, 9@10. Country Lard, 8@8½.

DRIED FRUIT—Is very dull, and no improvement is anticipated, but there is no change to note in prices, which are entirely nominal.

EGGS—With continued light receipts and reduced stocks, the market continues firm and prices have again advanced; 18 was regarded as the ruling quotation to-day, although some dealers were holding at 19 and 20c.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and weak with a drooping tendency, but there is no change to make in quotations, which we repeat: Spring wheat, outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $8.50@9 for western red winters.

GRAIN—Wheat is in active request, and the market is dull and weak, with every appearance of a further shrinkage in prices. There is more Wheat coming in than is needed to fill several months, and there is less inquiry for it, hence our market is lower. To-day we have reported sales of four car loads of red winter at $1.70, and it was rumored that there had been a sale at $1.68. It is said that the bulk of the Wheat offering in this market is common in point of quality, and that the mills have been obliged to work their supplies clean. The market is overstocked with Oats, and prices are weak, although without quotable change; prime white still held at 48, but it is said to be almost impossible to realize over 47; mixed may be quoted at 44@46. Shelled Corn is in very light supply, but there is not much inquiry, we continue to quote at 55@56 on track, and 57@58 free in elevator. Sales of a car load in bulk at 56c. Rye dull, with considerable offering, cannot be fairly quoted above 83@88. No movement in Barley.

GROCERIES—Coffee is reported quiet, in the east, but importers are still impressed with the belief that they are master of the situation, hence, they are more reasonable as well as make concessions in order to effect sales. Sugars are quiet and unchanged. The assignees of bankrupt firms of Lozear Brothers and J. C. Bridges & Co., who, it will be recollected, are two of the firms connected with the great failures which took place in Baltimore several months since, have made a cash dividend of 20 per cent. on the liabilities of the former, and 25 per cent. on the latter, and it is understood that a further 5 per cent. more. The Lozear Bros. are well known in this city, one of them having been in the grocery business here for several years.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25; Good to Prime, 23@24; fair, 22@23c. Old Government Java, 31c; other Java, 26@28c. Mocha, 30c. Rio in packages, 28c; loose, 27½c. Roasted Java, 33c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½c. Granulated, Granulated and Powdered, 11¾. Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Ex. C, 10¼; C, Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10¼. Lower grades, 9@10.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65; other grades ranging from 60 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8½; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c; Prime 70@72c.

HAY—There was a pretty full supply in Allegheny, Monday and Tuesday, about 70 loads, and the market was generally quiet and firm, ranging from $18 to $32 per ton, according to quality and condition. Baled continues dull as ever, but prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from $20 to $25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, quotable at 75@85c per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Sugar cured Hams per lb 14¼c, canvassed do, 15c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½c; canvassed do, 10c; plain do, 8¾c; Rib Sides, 9½c; Clear Rib Sides, 10c; Clear Sides, 10¾c; Clear Bellies, 10¾c; canvassed, do, 11c; Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 18¾c, canvassed do, 19c; Mess Pork, $17.50 per bbl; Beef Tongues, $1.50 per pair; Pickled Pigs' Lard: in tres, 10c; packages, 10¼c; Prime Leaf, half bbls, 11c; bbls, 11½c; Lard in tubs, caddies, 12½c; do in 5 lb pails, 13½c; do. in 3 lb pails, 13¾c; do. in 5 lb. pails, 13½c; do. in 6 lb pails, 13¾c.

HIDES—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

POTATOES—Sales of Peach Blows, in small lots from store at 85@90 per bushel. New crop continue scarce and prices are still maintained, $2@2.50 per bbl.

SEEDS—Flax seed is scarce and sell readily on arrival at $2.30.

WHISKY—Highwines quotable at 95@96c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 10, 1873.

The Crude market continues to fluctuate somewhat, although as compared with yesterday, there is no quotable change in prices; 23¾@23¾ per bbl at Parker, and 23¾ to 24 per gallon delivered here. Producers seem determined to sustain the market if possible, but as soon as there is a lull in the demand, the effect is not long in showing itself, by an easier feeling and a decline, though slight, in many instances, in prices; it is almost impossible for them to "bull" the market while any degree of success in the condition of affairs, and perhaps in the end, it is all for the best, to let the market be governed by it as influences of a natural character, and not by all events to this it must come sooner or later. There is a great obstacle in the way of producers up and keeping them up lies in the fact that there is more oil being produced than is consumed, which is quite and naturally unchangeable.

Oil Barrels continue very scarce, and prices are firm but unchanged; sales of countries at $2.35, and city brands at $2.25.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	bbls.
Central Ref. Co.	J. P. Logan	1,050
J. A. McKee & Sons.	John P. Logan	150
J. H. McKee & Son	Carson & Co.	100
Central Ref. Co.	Tack Brown, Phil.	172
H. S. A. Stewart	Waring, King & Co.	53
Wormser, Myers & Co.	Waring, King & Co.	100
Vesta Oil Ref. Co.	Waring, King & Co.	144
P. Weisenberger	Warden, Frew & Co.	150
Livingston Bros.	Warden, Frew & Co.	200
Warden & Co.	Warden, Frew & Co.	30
Lockhart F & Co.	Warden, F & Co.	60
Total		2,959

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Shipper.	Consignee.	bls.
H. McKelvy	Hutchinson	2,650
H. McKelvy	Cosmos	909
Fisher Bro.	Paine H & T.	80
Fisher Bro.	Oleopolis	100
Fisher Bro.	Nonpareil	255
Lockhart & F.	Lockhart & F.	228
N. W. Levenson	Peerless	80
Fisher Bros.	Vesta	469
Tack & M.	Citizens	261
J. Bushnell	Standard	491
J. Bushnell	Keystone	236
J. Bushnell	Model	403
H. McKelvy	Star	208
Total		7,520

Wheat at Chicago—Probable Corner.

Wheat was very irregular and unsettled, but averaged about 3c higher than yesterday on wheat for this month's delivery, while the option for July dragged up slightly in sympathy. It was simply a question of corner or no corner, principally the first. The impression has gained ground that the parties who are believed to be long to the extent of nearly two million bus on June wheat, have determined to force things as far as money can make them go. In proof of this, the fact was cited that those parties had refused to change round, or to sell differences, and had called margins yesterday afternoon to the extent of $2,000, though in some cases they had had to deposit $18 against every $10, the market being that much against the combination. There were other facts stated, and rumors started, which it is not necessary to detail; but, altogether they let the shorts jar the lump, and the cause of excitement. The business done was chiefly in settlement of the June deal. Of course there was not much buying for shipment as near No. 3 is worth but little more than $1.22½ to ship to New York now. There was, however, a liberal inquiry for the other grades, ostensibly for shipment; but the rise in prices suggested that the smut mills are being fitted up to help fill the bridge out. No. 1 is the corner now pending. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.26, advanced to $1.27¾, declined to $1.27¼, rose to $1.28¾, then dropped almost like a shot to $1.26, when a prominent operator offered in sell "wheat that would settle with Morphine" as a great many thought the corner was threaking, and they rushed still further into the trap by selling more short. The market soon advanced to $1.27, then broke to $1.25¾, when it was rumored that the facts in the case would be published on the morrow, and closed dull at $1.25. Seller July sold for $1.21¼@1.21.—Tribune 9th.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co.	18	Isabella Furnace Co	28
J Moorhead, m	5	W Smith m	3
Reese, G & Co.	4	Chess, S & Co. m	4
Isabella Furnace Co.	6		
Total			69

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co. m	5	J. W. Fowler, m	6
W. Smith & Co.	5	Loomis & Co.	12
Total			

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Jones & Lin	1	R. Wister, m	1
J Moorhead, m	5		7
Total			

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Commission agents were very quiet, and the jobbing trade was only moderately active with near-by dealers. Prices are slightly changed below for staples, but are jobbing at irregular rates. Men's wear woolens are of better request for clothiers. Cloths, beavers, doeskins and fancy cassimeres are fairly active. Jeans and satinets are quiet. Shawls are dull and lower. Black worsted coat linings are in demand, and wide sash ribbons are in demand. Other foreign fabrics are dull.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The lumber market continues very quiet, and the jobbing trade was only moderately active with near-by dealers. Prices are slightly changed below for staples, but are jobbing at irregular rates. Men's wear woolens are of better request for clothiers. Cloths, beavers, doeskins and fancy cassimeres are fairly active. Jeans and satinets are quiet. Shawls are dull and lower. Black worsted coat linings are in demand, and wide sash ribbons are in demand. Other foreign fabrics are dull.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Cotton—In moderate request; sales 1,000 bales; middling uplands 18c; low middling 17½c; Orleans 18c; sales of 12,000 bales, of which 9,000 were on American, and 3,000 were for export; receipts 1,000 bales; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 1,000 bales. Flour—Receipts 24,000 barrels; sales 10,000 barrels; State and Western 5@10c lower; common to fair extra State $5.60@6.00; good to choice do $6.05@6.50; white wheat extra Western and State $6.55@7.00; common to good extra Western $5.60@6.00; fancy do $6.05@6.50; common to good extra Ohio $5.60@6.00; fancy do $6.05@6.50; common to good extra St. Louis $5.60@6.00; fancy do $6.05@6.50; Southern flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 44,000 bushels; spot lots ½@1c lower; options opened steady, but closed weak and 1@1½c lower; sales 1,000,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago $1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.29; No. 2 red winter $1.40@1.41; No. 1 white $1.45@1.46; No. 2 do $1.42@1.43; No. 1 amber $1.46@1.47; No. 2 do $1.42@1.43; No. 1 white Michigan $1.46@1.47; No. 2 do $1.42@1.43; No. 1 white Canada

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

Spain's Troubles Increasing.

REVOLT AMONG THE TROOPS.

Figueras Tired of the Presidency.

A FEDERAL REPUBLIC TO BE PROCLAIMED.

The Probable New Ministry.

THIERS' SPEECH BEFORE HIS RESIGNATION.

Foreign Priests Expelled from Mexico.

A MEXICAN JOURNAL INDIGNANT OVER McKENZIE'S RAID.

SPAIN.

Revolt Among the Troops.

MADRID, June 7.—A telegram was received to-day by the Minister of War from General Velarde, resigning the command of the troops in Barcelona.

News dispatches from the city of Barcelona explains this action by the announcement that Velarde's column had mutinied at Ignatava, thirty-three miles northwest of Barcelona, and that Velarde and the officers of his staff had been forced to save themselves by flight from the fury of the revolted troops. General Cabrinetz was marching on Ignatava at the head of a strong force, with which he hoped to restore order among the insurgents.

Conflict Between Citizens and Soldiers.

On the 6th the carbineers of the garrison at Grenada came in conflict with the town's people and fired upon them. The dispatch announcing the affair says it grew out of a report that several citizens were killed and wounded.

Riot Among Soldiers.

To-day a riot occurred among the soldiers in the barracks at Vicalvaro, four miles from this city. Four were killed and a number seriously wounded.

The Cortes

The Cortes to-day elected Senor Orozz President. He received 177 votes. The other officers of the Cortes were re-elected. President Figueras has announced his determination to return to them the powers with which the Assembly had invested him as President of the Provisional Government of Spain. He said the conditions of the tenure of his grave responsibility had been fulfilled before a nation that is tired of war, and intended to serve as a pretext to seize additional territory. The Government of Mexico is urged to exact immediate reparation for this violation of her territory, he concludes by saying that if is not complied with, it will be found that the Mexico of to-day is not the Mexico of 1846.

It is supposed this article reflects the sentiments of the Government received from the City of Mexico by telegraph, and is put forward to test the feelings of the people of the frontier Mexican States.

An Insurgent Chieftain Routed.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—A Matamoras dispatch of June 5th say General Ceballes, commanding in the State of Jalesco, announces a complete victory over the insurgent chieftain Lozada, in the Alica Mountains, near Tepic, where he has heretofore defied the national authority, routed and dispersed his followers, captured a large amount of arms and ammunition, and destroying his mountain fortifications. The city of Tepic is occupied by the Government forces. Ceballes claims to have killed 300 of Lozada's followers, and established the authority of the general Government in that section.

ITALY.

Funeral of Signor Ratazzi.

ROME, June 9.—The funeral of Signor Ratazzi took place yesterday, and was attended by a great crowd of people. Many persons, to show their respect for the deceased statesman, displayed black flags from their residences.

NEW YORK.

Fatal Shooting Affray—Alleged Swindler Arrested—A Fair of Handcuffs Returned by an Escaped Highwayman—The Goodrich Inquest to be Resumed—A Small Swindle Detected.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1873.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

Peter Kenny and an unknown man quarreled on a Third avenue car this morning. The latter suggested that they retire from the car and settle their difficulty on the street. Kenny consented, but had no sooner alighted than the unknown man shot him dead, and then escaped. Joe Coburn, the prize fighter, is held as a witness.

A Small Swindle.

A small swindle was detected in Wall street, to-day, a recently escaped convict named White being arrested for an attempt to pass on the St. Nicholas Bank a forged check on Henry Leavy & Son for $250. White had previously given Leavy what appeared to be a signed check for $100 on the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati.

Alleged Swindler Arrested.

Joseph H. Husband, a merchant of St. Louis, was arrested this morning on a bench warrant. He is charged by merchants here with receiving over twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of goods and failing to make return.

A Highwayman's Compliments.

The Superintendent of Police received on Saturday a package of handcuffs with the compliments of Blindy Winslow, the alleged highwayman, who, while wearing the handcuffs, escaped from an officer on Thursday.

The Walworth Case.

None of the witnesses in the Walworth case were before the Grand Jury to-day, and no action will be taken before to-morrow or Wednesday.

A Check Forger.

It is stated an individual named Dix has been forging checks on New York banks in the name of G. B. Grinnell & Co., and passing them on country banks.

The Goodrich Mystery.

The Goodrich inquest will be resumed on Wednesday, when surgical experts will testify as to the possibility of a man being able to shoot himself in the head in three places.

Escort for Minister Orr's Funeral.

The Mayor has requested General Shaler to detail the Seventh Regiment as an escort at the funeral of Minister Orr.

Morris Canal Damaged.

The Morris canal sustained damage at Mountain View, requiring a week to repair it.

Masonic Fair.

The Masonic fair recently held here netted $50,000 to the building fund of the Order.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At Hazelton, Pa., on Thursday, Harry Stanfendey demanded money from a widow named Reilly, which she refused. He then beat and stabbed her severely; also a little girl in the same house and a woman in the next neighborhood.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue writes that the office does not sanction the practice of cutting forty and sixty pound packages of plug tobacco in halves for sale, and tobacco offered for sale or exposed for sale in half packages without marks of the brand, caution, notice and stamp which the law requires, is liable to seizure and forfeiture and should be seized.

—A special from Annapolis, Md., says the Court of Appeals, in the case of Joshua Nicholson, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lampley, affirms the ruling of the Court below. If now remains for the Court below to pass sentence upon Nicholson and for the Governor to fix a day for the execution. Hollohan, who was tried jointly with Nicholson, and whose conviction is fixed for the 13th inst., will probably be respited by the Governor and executed at the same time with Nicholson.

—A terrible collision took place on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, on Saturday, about four miles east of Sandusky, Ohio, between an east bound stock train and a west bound gravel train. They came together while each was running about twelve or fifteen miles an hour. Six men on the gravel train were badly injured, one of whom has since died. The engineers and firemen of both engines jumped just before the collision, and were uninjured. About fifteen head of cattle were killed, and between one hundred and fifty and two hundred and fifty head of sheep killed and injured.

—An enterprising individual writes to the Government from Tiffin, O., offering to pay sixty thousand dollars for the privilege of exhibiting Captain Jack throughout the country during sixty days. The showman promises to keep Jack securely, treat him well, and return him to the Government at the expiration of sixty days, provided he does not commit suicide, in which case the Government is to receive only one thousand dollars for the time he remains in the showman's hand alive. It is proposed to pay thirty thousand dollars upon the delivery of Jack at Chicago, and the remainder at the close of two months.

A Railway Sold by a United States Marshal.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court in the case of Gardner & Butler vs. the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company, sold round from Mobile to New Orleans, the extension westward, including all the rights, franchises and appurtenances, were sold to-day by the United States Marshal to Hersey J. Gardner and Peter Butler, of Massachusetts, for $867,500, the purchasers assuming a bonded indebtedness of between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. Kellogg, acting as trustee for the State, and Mayor Weitz for the city, protested against the sale. The State loses heavy.

THE CAPITAL.

The Polaris Investigation.

Execution of Wright.

A TRADITIONAL WARNING.

5-20 Bonds Called In.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1873.

Execution of Wright—A Traditional Warning.

The negro Tom Wright, who was hanged here to-day for the murder of the Jewish peddler Bogerski, on the 23d of December last, made a written confession, in which he reiterates that he is innocent of the crime for which the law condemned him to suffer on the scaffold, and that another negro, named Sam. Bremby, committed the murder, and paid him to keep quiet.

In regard to the testimony of Mrs. Wood that Wright admitted to her that he had murdered the peddler, Wright, in his confession, says she made this story up and swore to it because he had refused to marry her, and she threatened that unless he married her she would have him hung. The confession concludes as follows:

"Now that I am made an example to the world, let me advise you, young gentlemen, to avoid any appearance of evil. Keep out of all bad company, and shun those old widows who will take you in their house and make you at home. Let all the rising generation, and all who hope to do any good in the world, consider well; and if you have any bad habits, break them now, don't delay, but stop now, and shun all nice-talking women who are so anxious and willing to take you in, and you all had better listen to my advice, and let my suffering on the gallows be a warning for all hereafter. Hoping this may do the reader some good, being my own truthful statement, I bid you all a long farewell, both for time and eternity."

Wright appeared quite unconcerned, and mounted the gallows with a firm step, smiling meanwhile until the black cap was adjusted. At ten minutes past twelve the drop fell. Life was not extinct until after the lapse of seventeen minutes. His neck was not broken, the man being choked to death. There were about four hundred persons in the jail yard, and seven hundred outside, many of them on house tops and other high points, where they could have a full view of the execution.

$10,000 Bonds Called In.

The following circular was issued to-day for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1862:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Loan Division, June 6, 1873.—By virtue of authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14th, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington, on and after the sixth day of September, 1873, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day, that is to say, coupon bonds known as the third series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1st, 1862, as follows:

Coupon bonds—$50, No. 1,201 to 6,200 inclusive; $100, No. 4,783 to 20,000 inclusive; $500, No. 3,001 to 10,700 inclusive; $1,000, No. 5,734 to 22,600 inclusive; total $16,000,000.

Registered bonds—$50, No. 1,251 to 1,320 inclusive; $100, No. 5,804 to 9,500 inclusive; $500, No. 5,361 to 5,700 inclusive; $1,000, No. 20,681 to 23,300 inclusive; $5,000, No. 6,403 to 7,500 inclusive; $10,000, No. 7,093 to 9,680 inclusive; total, $4,000,000; grand total, $20,000,000.

Of the bonds above embraced in the numbers as above, $16,000,000 are coupon bonds and $4,000,000 registered bonds. The coupon bonds of the act of February 25th, 1862, were issued in four different series. The bonds of the first series, all of which have been previously called for redemption, were printed in green tint, and have no designation of series upon them. The bonds of the second series, all of which have been previously called for redemption, were printed in yellow tint and have the words "second series" on the bonds and "second" on each coupon. The bonds of the third series, embracing the above numbers, were printed in black, and have the words "third series" on the bonds, and "third" on the bond, or on each coupon, or both. The bonds of the fourth series are printed in black, with the bond numbering, and have the words "fourth series," or "fourth" on them.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's Office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

[Signed] WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1873.

The Modoc Prisoners.

General Schofield has been instructed by telegraph to appoint a military commission to try the Modoc prisoners.

The Polaris Investigation.

Notwithstanding the secrecy with which the Secretary of the Navy is continuing the examination of the Polaris survivors, the *Daily Chronicle* says: "It has leaked out that Captain Buddington was the main cause of the failure of the expedition, and with him rests the responsibility of having jeopardized the lives of Tyson, Meyers' party and eight others. Shortly after the death of Captain Hall, when all discipline and work on the ship became lax, each appeared to work on his own hook. He became intoxicated, and, with pistol in hand, drove the floe ice party from the ship, giving them a quantity of provisions somewhat different from the schedule. This story is entirely different from the one recently published about the separation of the Polaris from the ice.

The investigation is now conducted in the large boat house south of the Admiral's office, with closed doors. The Tallahassee having left here last night with the Equimaux families of Joe and Hans on board for the more genial climate of Maine, the remainder of the ice-floe party were transferred from the Frolic to the store ship Relief this morning, where they will remain until the investigation is concluded. The Frolic left the Navy Yard this afternoon for New York.

The Award in the Farragut Prize Case Affirmed.

In the case of Farragut against the ship Metropolis and others, a prize, in which an award of over $1,000,000 has been made by the arbitrators, General Butler moved for an affirmance of the award. Mr. Corwin, for the Government, filed a motion requiring the arbitrators to file in Court the evidence, particularly that of Admirals Porter and Bailey, and also inquiring whether the steamer McRea, having been built and used by the Government, when the vessel was taken, should be destroyed. The motion was overruled, and the award of the arbitrators affirmed.

Railroad Bridge at La Crosse.

The Secretary of War having referred to the Attorney General the question as to his authority under the acts of Congress to construct the railroad bridge of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company across the Mississippi at La Crosse, the Attorney General decides that the bridge is to be located by the company, and not by the Secretary of War, but that in its construction the Secretary of War has a supervisory power as to the security of navigation and convenience of access by other railways.

The Florida Prize Case

In the District Court to-day the case of Collins against the Florida prize case was argued on a motion to dismiss the libel filed by the Government, on the ground that the seizure having taken place in a Brazilian port, was illegal. General Butler appeared for the libellant and Curtis and Judge Fullerton for the Government. Judge Humphreys overruled the motion and referred the case to Commissioner Wood, to take testimony. The Florida never reached any port in the United States, having been lost or purposely scuttled on the way.

Judicial Powers of Consuls.

The Supreme Court for the District of Columbia has decided the case of Daines against Chas. Hale. The defendant was Consul General in Egypt, and by virtue of his office exercised judicial power in seizing certain goods in which Daines had an interest. Judge Carter, in delivering the decision of the Court, overruled the demurrer, holding that a consul had, under the law and a treaty, been clothed with judicial powers.

THE INDIANS.

Outrages by Apaches—A Lieutenant Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—News from Arizona this afternoon says the Indian agent at San Carlas, Major Larabee, had some difficulty with the Apaches. They undertook to kill him with spears. He ran to Lieut. Almy's tent. Almy, with six soldiers, went to the agency with him, and went into Larabee's tent. Larabee and Almy came out of the tent, Almy in advance, when the Apaches fired on them. Almy received three bullets, passing through his body. He fell dead. Although Larabee, also, was touched, retreated into the tent. The Apaches fled across the river instantly. It is probable that many have taken to the mountains.

Esko Vonzio, a noted chief, had become angry with the agent several days previous. He left San Carlas with his band some time before the murder. The Indians fired about forty shots at Almy and Almy. It has been generally thought for several weeks past that an outbreak was inevitable. Almy was born in the State of Massachusetts, and was promoted to First Lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry in April, 1860.

FIRES.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 7.—About three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the boiler room of the Hyde Park woolen mill, at Hyde Park, destroying a large part of the building, including the left wing, two hundred and fifty feet long. Loss, five hundred thousand dollars; insurance four hundred thousand dollars, in seventy-four companies. Foreign companies suffers heavily.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 7.—The following is a list of the insurance losses by the fire last night: Lorillard, New York, $1,000; Hartford, of Hartford, Connecticut, $11,500; North British and Mercantile, $7,500; Sun, Cleveland, $1,500; West Chester, New York, $2,000; Underwriters, New York, $8,000; Merchants', Providence, R. I., $2,500; Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, Cal., $2,500.

—The Massachusetts Senate has receded from its amendment to the Hoosac tunnel bill, and the bill appropriating $200,000 to complete the tunnel and its approaches has thus passed both branches.

BUTLER, PA.

Republican Nominations for County Offices.

A NEW STRIKE AT GREECE CITY.

Two Men Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.
BUTLER, PA., June 9, 1873.

Another well was struck at Greece City, on Saturday last. It is supposed to be a hundred barrel well. When struck the gas threw the oil some two hundred feet in the air, setting fire to the derrick and engine room, which were burned up. Two men named Crolly and Wherry, who were working at the well were so terribly burned that they died yesterday, after twelve hours of suffering.

The Republicans of this county selected the following gentlemen on Saturday as their nominees for the county offices to be filled this Fall:

Assembly—A. L. Campbell and David McKee
Commissioner—J. P. Christley.
Treasurer—Joseph Campbell.
Jury Commissioner—T. W. Kennedy.
Auditor—E. G. Duncan. OCCASIONAL.

DUDLEY AND WALES.

Arrival in Pittsburgh of the Alleged Mail Robber and Draft Forger—Committed to Jail—Statement of Special Agent Chas. Field.

On Saturday morning last at half past one o'clock, R. L. Dudley, the man who is charged with forging endorsements on drafts stolen from the United States mail, arrived in this city. He was accompanied by his wife, and was in the custody of Colonel R. G. Usher, U. S. Marshal of the Massachusetts district, C. V. Williams, Deputy Marshal, and Colonel J. S. Elwell, of Chicago, special agent of the Postoffice Department. Dudley was detained at the Union Depot until the opening of the United States Court when he was taken before Judge McCandless, and on motion of District Attorney Swoope, who was committed in the charge recited against him, to await the further order of the Court. His wife is stopping with her friends in Allegheny city. The first thing she did after leaving the hotel was to procure legal counsel for her husband and she succeeded in engaging Thomas M. Marshall, Esq. Dudley was quite sociable and talked freely, but would say nothing to reporters in relation to his arrest, except that "he was brought here from Boston." Mrs. Dudley came here as the voluntary companion of her husband. Colonel Elwell says that although he had a warrant for her arrest, he did not execute it, preferring to wait, and the lady never was in his custody. At her own request she was permitted to remain at the hotel where her husband was in custody, and was told that, if she chose, she might come to Pittsburgh, on her own responsibility and at her own expense. The arrest of himself, Mr. Loomis, and the other officers, on the charge of illegally arresting and detaining her, he says was the worst of the counts she had procured in her husband's case, and was effected with a view of detaining him, (Elwell), there will be prisoner. Mr. Elwell was placed under bonds in the sum of $20,000 for his appearance before the Boston Court.

On Friday evening Detective Tom Ponder went to Philadelphia for W. R. Wales, the man who is alleged to be Dudley's companion in the robbing of the malls and forging of drafts. Wales, who is a tall, fine looking man of forty-five years of age, was brought before the U. S. Commissioner McCandless, and waiving a hearing, he was again committed to jail for trial. It is said that he has made a confession, giving a detailed statement of his connection with the mail robberies, but that the statement is kept carefully concealed. When Wales arrived in the Eastern city, learning that Dudley was confined in the same jail with him, he sent a paper to him. Dudley asked who sent it, and when informed that Wales did, he replied that it was a d—d lie, and that he (Dudley) did not know the man. Dudley also refused to recognize Mr. Loomis, of this city, who was so energetic in obtaining his arrest. Wales is twenty-seven years old, and is said by some to be Colonel's Orderly of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry. His father is expected here to-day to secure counsel for him.

In reference to "confession" it may be said that it is reported to be a full, free and explicit one, but it can be of no use, as against Dudley, because Dudley is only indicted as accessory before and after the fact, and that nothing could be done against him until the principal is convicted. In other words, Wales is the man who managed to get talking the letters from the mail bags, and Dudley only aided before, and received the drafts and checks after the robbery. Wales then is the principal in the case, and must be convicted before Dudley can be punished, because the fact of the robbery must be proven by his conviction before an accomplice can be punished. Then if Wales is convicted, he could now give evidence, so that in any case Wales' evidence would be worthless in court.

BREVITIES.

....The fact has been developed that only about one out of ten of those burned out on Saturday in Cincinnati were insured. This makes the calamity the more distressing. All the business part of the town, and more than half the dwellings having been burned. The total loss was over $1,-700, while the amount of insurance did not exceed $13,000.

....A railroad is being located under the auspices of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, from Oil City to Pittsburgh, which will pass through Parker's Landing, then down to the Bennett's Branch road to Ridgway, via Rattlesnake, Little Toby and the Clarion. The road will pass through the immense coal fields of Elk and Jefferson counties, and establish a direct line of communication with Pittsburgh and the southwest.

....Mr. Samuel Shupe, of Tyrone township, Fayette county, a few days ago, sold his farm, underlaid with coal, containing 122 acres and 42 perches, to J. W. Paul, of Connellsville, for $150 per acre, amounting to the sum of $55,018 12½. Mr. Shupe bought this land about nine years ago for $5,000. He is supposed to have sold at a fair price, as the land don't front on the railroad by several miles.

....Members of the American Protestant Association here about, as elsewhere, are much interested in the annual Convention of the Right Worthy Lodge, which commences in Baltimore to-day. There promises to be a lively discussion in relation to the right of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to recognize the action of the R. W. G. L., in striking the word "white" from the Constitution of the order.

....Potato bugs by the million now invest the potato vines in the fields in this vicinity. A gentleman who owns a patch on the "Island," last evening showed us about a quart of the bugs, which he had gathered off a few of his vines. He informs us that there has been very little damage done as yet, but anticipates the worst. The bugs also attack the tomato vines, but he said they are what are termed the "twelve year potato bug," making their visits only every twelfth year.

....On Thursday there was a barn raising at the place of Mr. Chas. Miller, in Shaler township, and in the evening the men gathered together for mutual enjoyment. Soon after strangers appeared upon the scene and kicked up a first-class row, quite a number being injured. Gotlieb Shore was shot in the thigh and received a severe flesh wound. He was taken to Etna and placed under medical treatment. A man named Weaver, and Patrick and John Clowes were also badly used up.

....During the past two or three weeks quite a number of sudden deaths have occurred at Harrisburg, Pa. There was the burning of Fort Worth, the suicide of Jennie Dennis, the fall of Jacob Smith, and on Friday evening last Mrs. Teressa Wiler, aged about fifty-two years, was discovered by her husband lying dead at the foot of the cellar steps of their residence. She had fallen with head downwards, and the probability is that she had been instantly killed, as her husband had left her but a few minutes before he returned to find her dead.

....The Uniontown *Standard* has this personal item. Your young friend, Dr. L. W. Lindley, of Connellsville, has returned from the lectures at Philadelphia, and entered into partnership with his father, under the name and style of L. & L. W. Lindley. We speak for the young Doctor a good practice; he is an upright young man, and has the confidence of our people. His father has been a practicing physician here for forty years, and is "every inch a gentleman of the profession." All of which, from personal acquaintance with the young gentlemen, we can endorse, and take pleasure in doing so.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN

Saturday morning the application of Capt. J. S. McMillin for injunctions to restrain certain parties from infringing upon his patent for a steam capstan, came up for a hearing when the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and injunctions issued against the following persons and firms:

Bohner, Wood & Co., R. C. Gray, M. W. Boltzhoover, G. W. Aboft and others, Pollock and others, Peter Donaldson and others, John J. Darragh and others.

In rendering the decision of the Court His Honor Judge McKennan said:

The proof is overwhelming that the use of this steam capstan did not begin until Mr. McMillin had actually brought his invention into use himself, on his own boat, and had demonstrated its utility and value. Then every body went at it and took hold of it. It is very evident to me that Mr. McMillin is to encounter the fate of all inventors where the invention is a valuable one to the community; that he must fight the whole community before he can enjoy his rights, and I am not disposed to help such a movement, and, therefore will not do anything at all that looks like an encouragement of this resistance to what I regard as the clear rights of the patentee."

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

R. M. Belnap, of Venango county, was adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition.

Robert L. Dudley, against whom informations had been made, charging him with robbing the United States mail, was brought into Court, and on motion of United States Secretary Attorney Swoope he was committed to jail to await the further order of the Court.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Woman with Fourteen Bullets In Her Arm—A Queer Story—Another Statement—How was She Injured—An Affair that is Enveloped in Mystery.

Last evening a woman came to the Allegheny Poor office and wanted to get her arm dressed, which she said had been shot, and evidently had been fearfully shattered by buck-shot, and was bleeding very freely. She was taken to the office of Dr. Smith, who found upon examination that her arm had been riddled with thirteen buck-shot and a bullet. The flesh was terribly lacerated, and the bone splintered and fractured by the bullets. He extracted the bullets and dressed her arm, setting the bones and relieving her as much as possible. The woman who appeared to be very stupid or very ignorant, stated that she had been at work for a man named John Powers, who resides in the country, but she don't know where. She stated that she left his house to hunt a place to work on Sunday evening and wandered away about six miles from the house and in a northeasterly direction from the city. She don't really know where she went, but she went on to say that she got to a little run, and about a half of a square from any house. She was in the act of getting a drink of water when some one from the garret of a house fired a gun, in the charge of which took effect in her arm as above stated. So far she says she remembers all. She says also that after she was shot, she turned around and saw two men, but does not now recognize them, as it was dark and she was much frightened and excited. What became of her during the night is a mystery, but she stated that at daylight she walked into the city and went to a house where she was known, and was still there. Her story certainly is a peculiar one, and mysterious and inexplicable with all. She was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

DARGING—Quoted at 30@40c ₩ lb.

BAGGING—Quoted at 20½c ₩ yard; bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

BEANS—$2.75@3.25 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

BROOM CORN—As noted in our last, is considerably firmer, caused by rumors that the next crop is likely to be a failure. Sales and prices are a shade higher; we now quote at 5¾@6c for red; 6@5½ for green, and 7½@8¾ for hurl, according to quality.

COUNTRY BACON—Appears to be coming in more freely, and with a diminished demand, and prices are lower; we reduce our quotations to 5½@6c for Shoulders; 7½@8 for Clear Sides, and 8½@9c for Hams.

CHEESE—Continues to come in freely, but with a steady demand, there be no accumulation of stock, and prices consequently are fully sustained; sales in a jobbing way at 12 to 13c, the outside figure for choice Factory. Choice Ohio Sweitzer quoted at 13@18.

CANNED GOODS—Trade continues quiet and the indications are that a good many Peaches will be carried over until next season, as even though holders regard them as good stock, being of fine quality, they are not disposed to sell. Sales in a jobbing way at $3 for 3 lb. Peaches; $2.50@3 for Winslow's Corn, and $2.40@2.50 for Tomatoes.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; 16 by the car load, and 20 cents per gallon by the single can.

COTTON, SHEETING AND YARNS—Penn Mill A. No. 1, 4-4 Sheeting, 12½c; Nonantum, 12c; Lonsdale, 12½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 30c; Pepperell, 9-4, 27½c; Green Mountain, 10-4, 30c; Pepperell, 8-4, 25c; White Carpet Chain fine, 30c; Colored, 43c Cotton Batting, 18; Cotton Twine, 30.

DRUGS—Quinine, Bisulphate Hydraulic Cement, $2.00@2.50 per barrel; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50; Lard Oil, 90@95c; Linseed Oil, $1.05@1.10; Saltpetre, 11@12c; Epsom Salts, 3@3½c; Sulphur, 4@5c; Copperas, 3½@4c; Alum, 4½@5c; Bluestone, 8@9c; Madder, 12@13c; Indigo, $1.50@1.75; Logwood, 12½@13c; Bleaching Powder, 4½@5c; Sal Soda, 3½@4c; Saltpetre, 11@12c; Rosin, $3.50@4; Beeswax, 30@35c; Tallow, 8@9c; Glycerine, 20@22c; Opium, $6.50@7; Morphine, $2.50@2.75; Iodine, $5.50@6; Cream Tartar, 45@50c; Quicksilver, $1.00@1.05; Bromine, $1.25@1.30; Cochineal, 60@65c; Camphor, 70@75c; Gum Arabic, 90c@$1; Gum Shellac, 40@45c; Gum Copal, $1.25@1.50; Alcohol, $2.50@2.75; Blue Vitriol, 8@9c; Madder, 12@13c; Michigan Central, 79; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Northwestern, 74; do preferred, 84; Rock Island, 108½; New Jersey Central, 103; St. Paul, 54; do preferred, 72; Toledo & Wabash, 46; do preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 109; do preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 37½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 87; Burlington & Quincy, 163; Lake Shore, 93¼; Panama, 295; Illinois Central, 113; Union Pacific, 28½; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 86¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109; Hartford & Erie, 35½; Bankers' bills, 9.

LONDON, June 9—P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾. American securities: 5-20s of 62, 91¼; do '65, 91¼; do 1867, 91¼; Ten-forties, 89¾; Illinois Central, 94; Erie, 18¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 28¾. Bankers' bills in open bank was ¾ below the bank rate.

THE ALLEGED MAIL ROBBER.

Short Sketch of Dudley.

Robert L. Dudley, the alleged U. S. mail robber and check thief, was before the U. S. Court in Boston on Wednesday last. The U. S. Attorney moved that the prisoner be held to bail, and convey the prisoner to this city for trial, and the Court has the matter under advisement on two points, first, concerning the sufficiency of the complaint, and, second, as to whether it had the power to remove the prisoner. Dudley, it is said, preserves the utmost nonchalance about the matter, and manifests but little concern. His house at Matapan stands in his wife. The Adams Express Company has attached it. The following short sketch of Dudley is taken from the *Boston News*. "Dudley, who has as many names as a cat has lives, with a new one which he discovered in a figure, dark brown moustache and side whiskers, shows his teeth well when he smiles, which he is in the habit of doing much. He is a queer combination apparently of smartness, shrewdness and stupidity."

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Little Boy Killed—Trampled by a Horse.

Saturday afternoon a little son of Gen. C. L. Fitchugh met with his death in a very painful manner. The little victim was spending the afternoon with the boys of Mr. James Hutchinson, near Lawrenceville, and the playmates amused themselves while by riding around the grounds on a favorite pony. Young Fitchugh was also enjoying himself, when the attendant who led the animal let go his hold for an instant, and the pony at once started off on a canter. The juvenile rider was unable to control the animal, and soon attempted to jump off, but in making the leap his foot caught in the strap above the shrup. He was thus dragged along for some distance, and when rescued his head was fearfully crushed, the imprint of a horse's hoof on his breast, which led to the conviction that the animal had trampled him to death. His other injuries were not of a character that would necessarily have resulted fatally.

Little Fitchugh was remarkably bright for one of his age, and was universally admired for his frank disposition and winsome ways. The parents will have the genuine sympathy of all their friends in their bereavement.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

An Old Man Cuts his Throat with a Razor in Allegheny.

John Miller, residing corner of Green and Chestnut streets, Allegheny, some days ago sold his property, and, as he thought afterward, at a low figure. Yesterday morning, he being over seventy years of age, and the bad bargain he supposed he had made, preyed so heavily upon his mind that on Sunday morning he procured a razor and cut a terrible gash across his throat, cutting the windpipe, but fortunately not severing the artery or the jugular, intending to commit suicide. Dr. Easton was summoned and dressed the wound. He has considerable hopes of his recovery.

Released on Bail.

Yesterday afternoon Scott Mardis and John Mardis, the young men charged with passing counterfeit money at Johnstown, Penns., were released under bail in the sum of $3,000 each, by United States Commissioner McCandless. The security was their father and Mr. John Stewart, of Bullington township, Indiana county.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, June 9, 1873.

There was nothing particularly new in the condition of local financial affairs. The supply of funds for loans continues fair, and first-class paper finds no difficulty in negotiation at 9@10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum—the latter figure applying to outside transactions. The general tone of the money market continues comfortable, with the demand and supply nearly equal at the rates above given. There is much more business being done at the inside figure than there has been for a long time. Information from Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore is to the effect that money is easy, and that the demand and supply will fill the demands of legitimate trade, and bids fair to remain the same for an indefinite period.

Local securities are not much inquired after by investors, and no change in quotations is to be noticed. The real estate market is looming into gigantic proportions. Sales are being made in all directions, and the impression is universal that columns will commence all that the season of 1873 commencing.

The prevailing rate for call loans in Philadelphia is still 6 per cent., though 5 per cent. is taken freely for bankable paper. In New York money is reported to move slowly, and good names are readily placed for the summer months at 5@6 per cent. On the Street the rates are 6@7 per cent., but money is generally worn firm. Sales of new City Sixes at 100; Lehigh gold loan at 93¾; Reading Railroad sold at 85¾; Camden and Atlantic at 45¾; Lehigh Valley at 61¾, and Erie at 18¾. The Stock Board was bid for United Companies of New Jersey. The rest of the market was dull and partially weak. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 39¾.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1873.

Money was easy at 4 ₩ cent. Sterling was dull at 9 3-16 for new 60 day bills, and 9 9-16 for sight. Gold was quiet, opening at 118, and closing at 117¾@117⅝. Loans 4 to 6 for carrying. Clearings $20,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $20,000. Government was quiet and firm. State bonds were dull and steady. Railroad bonds opened quiet and weak, but afterwards rallied about 1 per cent, in Ohio and Pacific Mail, and 2 per cent. in Lake Shore. Erie bonds became depressed. After mid-day there was a recovery from the lowest point of the day to 2¾ per cent. The total sales were 1,000 shares, including 300 shares Western Union shares were weak and lower, and the market closed heavy, with a tendency to further decline in view of the opposition lines. In regard to Ohio and Mississippi, it is stated the Directors are fully determined to maintain the dividend, and have declared one per cent. for the year, which is a full half of ten per cent. Of this amount $500,000 have been paid and taken by the Directors, leaving the other half of the bonds sold to pay off the floating indebtedness and the balance to buy steel rails. No more of these bonds will be sold until the treasurer of the Company returns from Europe. The other Directors were also in favor of this action. Pacific Mail, 40, 41, 40¾, 40¾, 40¾, 40¾ and 40¾; Western Union, 84¾, 85¾, 85¾ and 85¾; Quicksilver, 37¾, 38¾, 38¾, 38¾ and 38¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 37¾, 37¾, 37¾, 37¾ and 37¾; Erie, 18¾, 18¾, 18¾ and 18¾; Lake Shore, 93¾, 93¾, 93¾, 93¾ and 93¾; Wabash, 46¾, 46¾, 46¾, 46¾ and 46¾; Rock Island, 108¾, 108¾, 108¾, 108¾ and 108¾; Lake Shore, 93¾, 93¾, 93¾, 93¾ and 93¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾, 93¾, 93¾, 93¾ and 93¾; Illinois Central, 113¾, 113¾, 113¾, 113¾ and 113¾; Pittsburgh, 87½, 87½, 87½, 87½ and 87½; Northwestern, 74¾, 74¾, 74¾, 74¾ and 74¾; do preferred, 84¾, 84¾, 84¾, 84¾ and 84¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 87¾, 87¾, 87¾, 87¾ and 87¾; Toledo & Wabash, 46¾, 46¾, 46¾, 46¾ and 46¾; do preferred, 80¾, 80¾, 80¾, 80¾ and 80¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾, 93¾, 93¾, 93¾ and 93¾; Terre Haute, 15¾, 15¾, 15¾, 15¾ and 15¾; do preferred, 40¾, 40¾, 40¾, 40¾ and 40¾; Chicago & Alton, 109¾, 109¾, 109¾, 109¾ and 109¾; do preferred, 111¾, 111¾, 111¾, 111¾ and 111¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 37¾, 37¾, 37¾, 37¾ and 37¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 87¾, 87¾, 87¾, 87¾ and 87¾; Burlington & Quincy, 163¾, 163¾, 163¾, 163¾ and 163¾; Lake Shore, 93¼, 93¼, 93¼, 93¼ and 93¼; Panama, 295¾, 295¾, 295¾, 295¾ and 295¾; Illinois Central, 113¾, 113¾, 113¾, 113¾ and 113¾; Union Pacific, 28½, 28½, 28½, 28½ and 28½; Central Pacific, 103½, 103½, 103½, 103½ and 103½; Union, 86¾, 86¾, 86¾, 86¾ and 86¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109, 109, 109, 109 and 109; Hartford & Erie, 35½, 35½, 35½, 35½ and 35½; Bankers' bills, 9.

LONDON, June 9—P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾. American securities: 5-20s of 62, 91¼; do '65, 91¼; do 1867, 91¼; Ten-forties, 89¾; Illinois Central, 94; Erie, 18¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 28¾. Bankers' bills in open bank was ¾ below the bank rate.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, June 9, 1873.

ASHES—Market continues quiet, as it usually is at this season of the year, but there is no change to note in prices. Common Soda, 4¼@4¾; refined, 6@6¼. Nitrate, 4@5. Pots, 9@9½;

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city during the Summer can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address by ordering the same at our office, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Terms, 75 cents per month.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Tony Pastor's combination. Matinee this afternoon at two o'clock.

A Youthful Thief.

Officer John Trimble last evening arrested on Market street a lad named Peter Spieler, who was charged with stealing a hundred cigars. When brought to the lock up his pockets revealed a handsome pair of ladies' shoes and a new deck of cards. The shoes were taken from Himmelrich's store, No. 96 Market street. He will have a hearing this morning.

High School Commencement Exercises

The programme for the commencement exercises at the High School is as follows:

Tuesday, June 17th—Class day exercises, High School Hall, 7½ P. M.

Wednesday, June 18th—Address before the Literary Societies by Rev. George P. Hays, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson College, High School Hall, at 1 P. M.; exhibition of work done in the commercial department and in the drawing classes at 2½ P. M.

Thursday, June 19th—Graduating exercises, Library Hall, at 8 P. M.

Friday, June 20th—Alumni reunion, High School Hall, at 7½ P. M.

Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

This day at ten o'clock, A. M., the Eighth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, will meet in Trinity Church in this city. First there will be divine service and then the Holy Communion, Dean Smith, of Uniontown, will preach. Immediately after service the Convention will meet in Trinity Chapel for the transaction of business. Bishop Kerfoot will be present at the opening, but it is feared that his health is not sufficiently restored to enable him to take his usual share in the proceedings. The Convention will continue in session about two days, adjourning, probably, on Thursday evening. The services will be open to the public.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Inman Line steamer City of Montreal at New York.

Anchor Line steamer Columbia at New York.

Inman Line steamer City of London at Queenstown.

N. G. Lloyd Line steamer Waln at Southampton.

French Line steamer Ville de Paris at Brest.

Cardiff Line steamer Pembrooke at Cardiff.

Ordination at Trinity Church.

At Trinity Church yesterday, at 10 A. M., the ordination services were held as preannounced in the GAZETTE. The Reverend Messrs. Stevenson, Beckett and MacKay, the two former of Pittsburgh, and the latter of Erie, were ordained to the holy order of the Priesthood, and Messrs. Joel Clarke and W. J. Miller to the Deaconate. Bishop Kerfoot, yet in feeble health, was assisted by Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, in conferring these sacred orders. A large number of clergy and many of our citizens were present. The ceremony, as prescribed by the Church ritual, was very solemn and impressive, and will long be remembered by those present. The ordination sermon and address to the candidates, delivered by Rev. J. F. Spaulding, Dean of the Erie Convocation, was heard with marked interest by both candidates and audience.

Letters Held for Postage.

Louis W. Asbad, Salt Lake City, Utah, 3c; Mrs. W. S. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn, 3c; Sarah J. Branden, New Cumberland, W. Va., 3c; Miss Mary E. Brown, Bairsville, Pa., 3c; M. and S. H. Darragh, Beaver, Pa., 3c; Cyril David, Kittanning, Pa., 3c; Phillip Gorman, Shippensburg, Pa., 3c; Moses Lindsey, Butler, Pa., 2c; Michiel Miller, Smithville, Ohio, 3c; John McCleary, Burden's Station, W. Va., 2c; John Mehrdier, McCandless, Pa., 2c; William Nesbit, Jacksonville, Ill., 3c; A. L. Reinehart, Chambersburg, Pa., 3c; Versin, Turn & Sciaten, Hudson City, N. J., 3c; A. R. Smith, Youngstown, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. Bottie Turmar, Blairsville, Pa., 3c.

Fourteen letters addressed to citizens of Pittsburgh with no contents.

Allegheny City Property Committee.

The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils, met on Monday evening, and approved the plans for the new additions to the city buildings. The new wing will contain fourteen rooms.

The committee also approved a plan for an engine house on Troy Hill. The building is to be a two-story brick, thirty feet front by sixty seven feet deep, with the first story fifteen and a half feet in height, and the second, thirteen feet. An engine and hose carriage room with a stable in the rear with accommodations for three horses, will be located on the first floor, while the second and the back room will be used as the bunk room and hayloft. In addition to these, there is to be a finished basement. The hose tower in the rear part of the building, will be seventy feet high.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

The Body of an Unknown Man Found Floating in the Monongahela River—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Wood yesterday held an inquest at Saltsburg on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the Monongahela river above that point. The body was that of a man apparently about fifty years of age, his hair was gray and the top of his head was somewhat bald. He had been in the water but a short time, and his coat and vest were found lying upon the bank but a short distance from where the body was discovered. All the evidence produced tended to show that it was a case of suicide. The deceased was seen about Saltsburg, but was not known there. He had nothing about his person that would lead to his identity.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

A Man Dangerously Hurt.

Last evening about half past five o'clock, a horse attached to a buggy in which were seated two men, Theodore Kestner and his brother, took fright at the broken down wagon loaded with iron, which stood at the road side on Second avenue at Dam No. 1. The horse darted suddenly to one side and leaped down an embankment, over-turning the buggy and throwing out the occupants. Mr. Kestner was rendered senseless from the fall, but his brother escaped with a few bruises. Dr. Arthurs was hastily summoned; he found upon examination that he had received a concussion of the brain, and his head was badly gashed. One of his arms and a shoulder are supposed to have been broken. After a carriage was procured, Mr. Kestner was picked up and taken to his home on the South Side. It is thought he is seriously hurt.

BUT FOR A MOMENT.

Young Oyler Escapes on One Charge and is Arrested on Another—The Hearing in the Kerr Highway Robbery—The Prisoners Discharged.

The highway robbery case of Patrick Kerr against the youthful Oyler and his gang came up for a hearing yesterday before Mayor Black more.

It appears that the prosecutor had left the city the evening previous, and consequently there was nothing left to do for the Mayor but discharge the prisoners. This he did, holding each of them in their own recognizance under $1,000 bail. The defendants were rejoiced at the result, and made for the door, but young Oyler seizing his crutch was about to do the same, when Detective Seth Wilmot once more arrested him on a warrant from Deputy Mayor Nicholson, charging him with larceny from the person. It appears that some time ago while riding in car 38 Penn avenue line, he sat down alongside of a lady named Mrs. Barbara Rebb. After leaving the car she missed her wallet containing twenty-five dollars. She forthwith made an information before the Deputy Mayor charging him with the robbery as above stated. He kept out of harm's way until Sunday last, when he was arrested for highway robbery. Yesterday while being taken to Lawrenceville, he happened in the same car that the lady was robbed in, and of course the conductor immediately identified him. Oyler, for his age, is probably one of the hardest and most daring criminals in the country.

ETNA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Closing Exercises—Exhibition on Thursday, Friday and Monday Evenings—Picnic on Tuesday.

The closing exercises of any school are always of interest to the parents, and friends of the pupils, who always see in the performances much that is the cause of pardonable pride and happiness. Particularly pleasant have been the evenings spent in listening to the performances of the pupils of the Etna Public School. This school has closed one of the most prosperous years in its history, a year which has been full of success. It numbers five teachers, two hundred and sixty pupils. The Principal, Miss H. Mullhattan, is a lady of fine culture and untiring industry, and agreeable manner, to which is due the success with which she has conducted the school. In all her efforts for the advancement of education and the success of her scholars, Miss Mulhattan has been ably assisted by the talented assistant principal, Mrs L. Jones.

The exhibition was held in the Sharpsburgh hall on the evenings of June 5 6 and 7. The hall was insufficient to accommodate with any degree of comfort, those present, and many were unable to gain admittance. There has rarely been such a large audience at any such entertainments in this vicinity; the pupils were all tastefully arrayed, and the programme for each evening was varied and in no way tiresome, consisting of select readings, dialogues, speeches, songs, tableaux, &c. A farce entitled "The Perplexed Dutchman" was laughable, and exhibited a great deal of applause. "Mother Columbia's Union Party" was considered by many as the gem of all of the performances of the exhibition. Masters Will Davis and Charley Hammond and Miss Annie Hammond deserve favorable mention for the excellent manner in which they performed all the parts allotted to them. All the scholars did well, and the musical performances were charming. The gymnastic exercises of the children were faultless; such perfect time as they kept is seldom seen in so large a class and certainly reflects great credit upon their teacher.

Altogether this exhibition has been one that will long be remembered with pleasure by the friends and patrons of the Etna School. Yesterday (Tuesday) they celebrated the commencement of their holidays by a picnic in Leavey's grove, which was enjoyed by all who attended. To the children it was a pleasant beginning for the long, bright, lazy days that are to come, until September calls them back again to the duties of the schoolroom.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial

is warranted to cure Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Spirited Meeting Yesterday—The Miller Street School—The Question of Its Abrogation Elicits a Warm Discussion—To be Continued One Year More—Report of City Superintendent—Election of High School Teachers—Report of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries—Other Important Business.

A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms on Fourth avenue. The following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Arthurs, Augenbaugh, Caldwell, Case, Miller, Craig, Fleming, Harper, Jope, Kehew, Kimmel, Lewis, Macfarlane, McGeoch, Nobbs, Praetsch, Ruskin, Schultz, Shaw, Sims, Sterrett, Strain, Turney and Wilson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Secretary showed that since the last meeting warrants to the amount of $19,039.62 had been drawn.

Mr. George J. Lackey, City Superintendent of Public Schools, presented the following report of the condition of the schools for the month of May:

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

Primary Schools	104
Medium Schools	58
Grammar School, including Principals	70
Male Schools	2
Training School	1
High School	16
Music	4
	257

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS.

Primary Schools	6,319
Medium Schools	2,359
Grammar School	1,483
High School	317
Total enrollment	10,478

Increase on the enrollment for April, 31. Increase on the enrollment for the corresponding month of last year, 905.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Primary schools	5,066
Medium schools	1,524
Grammar schools	1,322
High school	274
Total	8,476

Increase on the attendance for April 137. Increase on the attendance for the corresponding month of last year 657. In five years the monthly enrollment of pupils in the twenty-three wards of the city has increased from 7,558 to 10,478 or nearly forty per cent. In that time seven fourteen new district school houses and one central High school building have been erected at a cost of over $900,000.

The report of Dr. Jillson, Principal of the High School, as follows: Enrolled in May, Males 174, females 143. Average attendance in May, Males 148, and females 126.

The examination of candidates for graduation was commenced on Monday last, and will be continued throughout the week. The school will close on the 19th inst. Mr. Jillson suggests that the examination of pupils for the High school should commence on Monday, June 23d at 9 A. M. The recommendation was adopted.

A communication was read asking that the salary of the Professor of Commercial Science in the High School be increased to $2,500. The document was received and filed.

A communication was received from J. Morrison Dunn, Esq., Professor of Belles Lettres in the High School, in relation to the omission of his name in the published list of teachers nominated for the High School for the coming year. He desired permission to appear before the committee and make such explanations as he deemed necessary on the premises. Mr. Dunn says that since his appointment to the position he now occupies, he has conscientiously endeavored to discharge the duties devolving upon him, and he thought it pretty hard to be condemned on *ex parte* statements, which at first blush may appear unsusceptible of explanation. After detailing the difficulties that he had to overcome, Mr. Dunn closed his communication by leaving the matter of his re-election in the hands of the Board. His letter, on motion, was received and filed.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and received. It showed the expenditures to be $27,197.91, and the receipts $6,522.95; amount overdrawn, $20,674.98.

The opinion of the Solicitor of the Board upon the question of the exoneration of persons from payment of school tax, which was referred to him at the last meeting, was read. He said that there was no law compelling the Board to make exonerations, but that it had power to do so or not, just as it pleased.

The report of the High School Committee recommending for election as teacher to the High School the list published in Monday's GAZETTE was read. On motion, the report was taken up *seriatim*, and all the teachers named in it were elected. There was one contest except for the position of teacher in the Normal Department. The candidates for it were Miss Graham, Miss McCrate and Miss Reno. They were balloted for with the following result: Miss Graham 18, Miss Reno 8 and Miss McCrate 4. On motion, the election of Miss Graham was made unanimous. The recommendation for a teacher to fill the position of Professor of Belle Lettres was withheld. The exercises for commencement week at the High School were fixed by the Committee as follows:

Tuesday, June 17th—Class day exercises at High School Hall, 7½ P. M.

Wednesday, June 18th.—Address before the Literary societies by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson colleges at High School hall, 1 P. M. At 2½ P. M. same day, exhibition of work done in commercial department and in the drawing classes, High School building.

Thursday, June 19th.—Graduating exercises, Library Hall at 8 P. M.

Friday, June 20th.—Alumni re-union at High School hall 7½ P. M.

The report of the Committee on Music recommended the election of the teachers of Music whose names were published in this paper on Monday. It was adopted and for the South Side two additional teachers were elected, George M. Haney and R. M. Cargo.

The report of the Committee on Colored Schools was presented by the chairman and, as was anticipated, it created considerable discussion. The report of the committee was read by the secretary, also a minority report which was signed by Mr. Arthurs. The former recommended that the school be continued one year longer, and the latter that it be abolished.

A motion was made to adopt the majority report. An amendment was offered to the effect that it be so worded as to abolish the school at the close of the coming school year.

Mr. Harper desired to know by what authority the Board proceeded to abolish the school.

The chairman replied that they were given authority to do so by an act of the legislature, requiring that no destinctions be made on account of color.

This was met by Mr. Harper, who read from the school laws, a section requiring that one or more schools shall be maintained for the sole use of colored people, and he did not see how the Board was going to get over it.

Trls brought Mr. Arthurs to his feet, who claimed that the constitutional amendment would override the law. He alleged that the only argument advanced by the colored people in favor of maintaining the Miller street school was that two or three teachers would be thrown out of employment. There was no excuse, he said, for continuing the school. One of the arguments of one of the colored teachers was that their races should not be educated, as it would unfit them for barbers and servants, and if they were educated they would not engage in that kind of employment. Mr. Arthur said it was time to break down the barriers of prejudice existing between the black and white races and it could be done partially by sending the children to the same school. He referred to Mr. Harper's quotation from the school law and said it was the only public law in the way so far as he could see.

Mr. Harper replied that he did not consider that the provision of the law he read conflicted in any way with the constitutional amendment. It gave the colored people superior privileges not only admitted them to ward schools, but provided that separate schools must be maintained for them, and he considered it an obstacle that could not be overcome.

The discussion was continued for some time, and was participated in by Messrs. Fleming, Case, Shaw and others. Mr. Lewis moved, as a substitute to the former motion, that the minority report be adopted in place of the majority. The yeas and nays being demanded of the question was put with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Arthurs, Case, Miller, Craig, Hemisp, Kimmel, Lewis, McClurg, Nobbs, Ruskin, Shaw, Sims, Strain and Wilson—14.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Aughenbaugh, Barker, Caldwell, Fleming, Graham, Harper, Jope, Kehew, Mason, McEwen, Praetsch, Schultz, Sterret and Vaughon—15.

The motion being lost, Mr. Shaw's amendment to abolish the colored school at the end of the next year came up.

Mr. Harper amend d the amendment to the effect that final legislation be secured, so that the school could be abolished at the end of the next year.

The amendment was carried and the original motion as amended, that the report of the majority Committee be adopted, was carried and the discussion ended.

Mr. Nobbs presented the report of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, as published in the GAZETTE of Saturday last. On motion of Mr. Wilson the South district was allowed its full quota of teachers, being an addition of one to the allotment made by the Committee.

Mr. Fleming objected to the principal of the Colfax school being remunerated a second class principal. He deemed him the equal of any principal in the city, so far as education, ability and capacity was concerned.

A member offered an explanation to the effect that he was only second class as far as salary was concerned. That he did not refer to his ability or accomplishments.

On motion the report of the committee was also amended, in that the salaries of the teachers of the High school were made the same as last year, instead of allowing an increase to the Principal and Professor of Belle Lettres.

Mr Fleming made a speech objecting to any increase of salaries being made by the committee, claiming that there was already enough grumbling from the tax payers.

The committee in making its allotment of teachers did not include the Miller street school, to remedy which, it was moved that one principal and two assistants be allowed that district. Lost.

Mr. Barker moved that the salary of the principal of the mute school be increased from $1,000 to the sum fixed by the committee, to $1,000. It was lost, and the figures of the committee retained.

A motion was made to adopt the remainder of the report of the committee, but Mr. Nobbs called attention to the fact that it contained a recommendation to abolish the Miller-street school, which had better be stricken out, which was done, and then the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sterrett the question of teachers for the Miller-street school was referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries with power to act.

The report of the Committee on Grades next came up, and it being a very important matter, which would in all probability evoke considerable discussion, owing to the lateness of the hour, consideration of it was postponed until the next regular meeting.

The petition of Morse for the Twenty-fifth ward sub-district was approved, and the Tenth ward bank was selected as the place in which to deposit the funds of the Board.

There being no other business on hand the Board adjourned at half-past five o'clock, having been in session for almost three hours.

THE "BRIBERY" INVESTIGATION.

Meeting Last Night of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Charges of Bribery in the Awarding of the Contract for the Butler Street Improvement—Testimony of the Commissioners—Interesting Evidence.

The committee of Councils appointed to investigate the awarding of the contract for the improvement of Butler street held a meeting last night in Municipal Hall.

On motion of Mr. Riddell, David Kirk, Esq., was elected Chairman, and he in turn appointed Mr. Riddell to conduct the examination of witnesses on behalf of the committee.

Considerable interest was manifested in the investigation, and quite a number of persons were present who listened intently to the evidence, which, it will be seen, is of a decidedly entertaining nature.

On Monday, the Commission appointed to provide for the grading, paving and curbing of Butler street, held a meeting in Municipal Hall, and awarded the contract for doing the work to O'Neill & Flynn, contractors for the Wycoff pavement. It was alleged that bribery had been used to secure

THE LETTING OF THE CONTRACT

to the firm above mentioned, and an investigation into the facts connected with the case was ordered by a resolution offered in Select Council on Monday by Mr. David Kirk, and which passed both branches. The committee appointed by virtue of the resolution consists of Messrs. Kirk, Riddell, Moore, Jones and Sample. The members of the Butler street commission are Andrew Lyons, Esq., Chairman, R. E. Breed, Wm. Smith, Joseph Eury and George Bendle.

Messrs. O'Neill and Flynn were represented last night by John Barton, Esq.

The chairman stated the object of the gathering and a motion that the commissioners be examined under oath was carried.

Mr. Andrew Lyons was then placed upon the stand, and after being sworn, testified as follows: I am one of the commissioners for the improvement of Butler street. The commission is composed of R. E. Breed, George Bendle, William Smith, Joseph Eury, and myself. The commission organized and advertised for proposals. We received a number of bids. [The minute book of the commission was here shown and identified by Mr. Lyons.] The bids were opened on Monday about half past eleven o'clock. The contract was awarded to O'Neill & Flynn, proprietors of the Wycoff pavement. Their bid was not the lowest. Between it and the other bids there was about twenty cents a yard difference on the grading. The action of the Commission

WAS NOT UNANIMOUS,

there being three for and two against. The total amount of the contract is about $118,000. I was approached at different times with inducements and bribes to award the contract to other parties. The first time I was approached was in my office on Butler street, by a contractor whose name I believe is B. S. Koll. He was in my office and told me that which he would rather not. He showed me a plan of Shaw's patent double lock block pavement. I told him I liked that pavement as well as any. I had been a little talking over the merits of the different pavements he said to me, "If you will award the contract to me, your front shall cost you nothing." I told him he lacked that. I would not go for his pavement—that I was not in that kind of business. That ended that transaction.

Mr. Jared M. Brush, ex-Mayor, next introduced me to Mr. O'Neill, of the firm of O'Neill & Flynn, who asked me if I was going to Commissioners. I asked him what he could do for us. He asked "how long is your front?" I said about six hundred feet. "Oh said he that is too much, but I guess we can go halif of it." I replied that we could do better than that. I told him that an offer had been made to pave our whole front. The next day Mr. Brush asked me if I could vote for the Wycoff pavement. I told him that I could not, and he said that I was not right. The next man who spoke to me was Mr. Yeager, of Market street. He said he had been asked if I could be reached with money. Mr. Yeager said that

THEY HAD BETTER STAY AWAY.

About three days before the vote was taken Mr. James Bown stated in my office that there had been a gentleman asking him if I could be reached with dollars and cents. If I could that there was $3,000 in it for me. These were all the offers that were made to me. Mr. Breed told me that he was approached with inducements to vote a certain way. The morning before we went into an election I was in Mr. Breed's office looking over a memorandum of different bids that I had, in company with Mr. William Smith, one of the commissioners. I called his attention to the different bids and the brimestick had been offered, and he said he had been approached with a bribe to have his front laid with pavement. Mr. Flynn never made any offers to me of any bribes. Mr. Brush is a partner in the Citizens' Oil Refinery. Mr. Bown told me afterward the name of the party with whom he conversed in relation to me, but requested me not to mention it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—Who asked of Mr. O'Neill the question, "what can you do for us?"

"I did."

"Where did the conversation take place?"

"On the steps of the City Hall."

"Did not you know that Mr. O'Neill was only in jest?"

"I thought he was in earnest, and that he would pave for us one half of our front for nothing. The locust block men never approached me, directly or indirectly, with bribes."

This concluded the examination of Mr. Lyons. The next witness called was Mr. R. E. Breed. After being sworn, he read the minutes of the meetings of the Commission; also the bond of O'Neill & Flynn. It was signed by that firm, also by John Magee, Bernard Rafferty and Thomas Berry. He

OBJECTED TO THE BOND

and called the attention of the Commission to the fact that it was not worth the paper it was written on so far as guarantee for a faithful filling of the contract was concerned. It was good enough for $50,000 and that was all. Mr. Breed continued and said, I desired to say that I had not been approached with bribes, but I could not manage that. One man button-holed me at different places.

"WHISPER IN YOUR EAR."

On the 30th of May he whispered in my ear, "You stand for our pavement and your front shall not cost you anything." I told him I was not that kind of a man. The man who made the offer was B. S. Koll. I have one hundred and seventy five feet front on Butler street. No other approaches were made to me. I was not offered any money. I was not approached by O'Neill & Flynn.

George Bendle was the next witness sworn, and testified as follows: I am one of the Butler street commissioners. I have minutes of the meeting. Mr. Breed are correct. I have a front on Butler street of twenty-one feet. I was made an offer by the agent of the lock block pavement. He said if I would go for his pavement, he would pay me $1,000. I did not agree to it. I was not approached by any other man.

Wm. Smith, sworn—I am a member of the Butler street Commission. I was approached with bribes. B. S. Koll was one of the men who came to me with inducements to vote for his pavement. He wrote on a piece of paper "go for our pavement and your front shall cost you nothing." I have two hundred and thirty feet front on Butler street. No other offers were made to me. Mr. Yeager spoke to me about the locust block pavement. He said there was no money in it, but said also "don't be fooled into soft wood pavement, go for the locust block." The Wycoff men called on me one or two times. I met them on Butler street. Mr. O'Neill never made me any offer. Mr. Eury, Mr. Bendle and myself never had any conversation or agreement before we got together as to how we would vote. I said at the meeting that we were well organized, but it did not refer to any prior agreement. There was a difference of twenty cents in the grading between the Wycoff and other pavements. The locust block men visited me often and offered to buy a lot from me if their pavement was taken. Mr. Hastings called on me to learn about the prospect for getting stones, and said I must vote in that direction. He visited my lots in company with me and conversed in relation to the purchase of them. He asked me what I would take for them. I told him I would give the stones on them for nothing so as to get them away. He said if they could get the award of the contract, they could easily buy the lots at $250 each. He came out again and said he would take the lots. I referred him to my agent, Mr. Richards, who was called on by him and he said he would take six lots if they got the contract for the pavement. He put up $500 on it, but lifted it after the award of the contract.

SWORE AT HIM.

Mr. Joseph Erney, the only member of the commission who had not been examined, took the stand next and said that he had one hundred and forty five feet front on Butler street. He testified that he was approached by B. S. Koll, who said to him, "If you do all you can for me, we will give you your pavement for nothing."

"What did you say to him?" asked Mr. Riddell.

"I schwore at him," said Mr. Erny in broken English.

He also testified that he had not been approached by any other man, and had no agreement with any one else.

This concluded the examination of the members of the Commission, and after some discussion the committee adjourned to meet again on Friday evening next, when Mr. Brush, Mr. Bown, Mr. Yeager, and some of the wooden pavement men will be subpœned to tell what they know in regard to awarding contracts for the improvement of Butler street.

The bonds of the Commission on the letting of the contract was as follows: For the Wycoff pavement Messrs. Smith, Erny and Bendle and for awarding the contract to the Messrs. Hastings, Messrs. Lyons and Breed.

Mr. Flynn, a member of the firm of O'Neill & Flynn, states that the investigation was the result of a suggestion from him, as he made the request for an examination as soon as he heard the charges that bribes han been offered."

The different bids were as follows:

B. S. Koll, Shaws patent double lock block pavement, $2.90 per cubic yard.

R. S. Robertson, Stowe pavement, four kinds, $3.20, $3.50 and $2.75 per cubic yard.

W. Z. Dunn, Nicholson pavement, $2.89 per cubic yard.

C. W. Lewis, Nicholson, $2.65 per cubic yard.

K. Bracken, cobble stones, $1.25 per cubic yard.

O'Neill, Flynn & Co., Wycoff, $2.75 per cubic yard.

J. L. & W. H. Hastings, Locust block, $3.00 per cubic yard.

Phillips' patent round block, not guaranteed, $2.75 per cubic yard.

Thos. McQuaide also put in a bid to do grading at 60 cents per cubic yard, curbing at 80 cents per lineal foot and masonry at $5.50 per foot.

From Health Contentment Springs.

To secure both buy, build and locate on one of the splendid lots in the attractive House of Refuge Property.

The sale takes place to-morrow, the 12th inst. at 1:30 P. M., by

JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.

To Smooth Life's

Passage o'er its stormy way, invest at the great sale of those unequaled lots in that very beautiful property surrounding the House of Refuge, Allegheny, which takes place to-morrow, the 12th of June, at 1:30 P. M.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.

BREVITIES.

....The Allegheny stock yards are said to be in a filthy condition.

....W. H. Short of this city has been appointed U. S. Consul at Cardiff, Wales.

....The Prison Society held a regular monthly meeting yesterday morning but transacted no business of public interest.

....The burning of a chimney in a court on Webster avenue, called forth an alarm from box 35 at one o'clock yesterday.

....The West Pittsburgh District of the M. Conference is in session at Mansfield, and is very largely attended by ministers and laymen interested.

....Charles O'Brien, who was thrown from his buggy on Robinson street, Allegheny, some time ago, is lying dangerously ill at his residence near Killbuck street.

....A horse, in sympathy with the Consolidated Gas Company, tumbled into their ditch on Penn avenue, near Seventeenth street, yesterday. He came out unscathed.

....Henry Gerke put up his wife at auction on the South side, on Monday night. As only $240.50 was bid, the sale, by the advice of an officer, was postponed till further notice.

....On Monday afternoon three boys escaped from the House of Refuge. They are supposed to be loitering in the vicinity of Sewickly. Fifty dollars reward is offered for their capture.

....The woman mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE as having been so severely shot under mysterious circumstances, is supposed to be crazy. She has finally been sent to Passavant's Hospital.

....Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports that during the past two months he has abated 512 nuisances, entered eight stills, received $67 in fines, and $184 for night soil removing permits.

....On Sunday Hartjie, Wilie & Co.'s foundry was visited by some scamp, who let out all the water contained in the boilers. On Monday the engineer in the firm, and of course, as a result, burned them out.

....One of the Allegheny City water basins was cleaned out yesterday, consequently the citizens of the higher portion of the city were without their usual supply of *aqua pura*. The other reservoir will be cleaned to-day.

....Coroner Wood was notified yesterday not-ified to hold an inquest on the body of Lawrence Huss, a resident of Marshall township, who had died very suddenly. The Coroner will go up to-day. Deceased leaves a wife and seven children.

....A passenger train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in leaving the city on Monday afternoon, switched off into a coal sliding near the Union Iron Mills. The engine was badly wrecked, the passengers frightened, but nobody hurt.

....The County Commissioners elsewhere advertise a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of Lizzie Mess. Those who will "work up the case" are to have one years of time before the reward is without interest.

....Cossemaugh Borough, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, just now is much excited over the death of one John Early, who is supposed to have been poisoned. An inquest has been partly held, but it was adjourned till next Saturday. Nothing definite as regards to poisoning has been given out of her old home.

JOHN KELLY, who was concerned in the Fifth avenue riot on Sunday, was sent up to Charlestown for sixty days yesterday, by Mayor Blackmore, in default of a fifty dollar fine.

EVA HOWARD has made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Henry Meyers with selling liquor on Sunday. Defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

CHARLES HODSON has made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging James Wilson with larceny as bailee of ten dollars. Defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

OTTO GIER at whose saloon a row occurred on Sunday last, and who is charged with selling liquor on Sunday and keeping a disorderly house, had a hearing yesterday, and was held in $300 bail for court.

DENNY MCDONOUGH has made an information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging Michael and Martin Flaherty, with felonious assault. He alleges that he went to serve a subpœna, when defendants assaulted him. Warrants issued.

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Sleeting upon him not very serious injury. The charge is careless driving. Warrant issued.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial

is warranted to cure Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

The Reason That So Many People

Are waiting on the great sale of those magnificent lots in Ninth ward, Allegheny, at House of Refuge, is obvious.

First. The location is unsurpassed for delightful scenery.

Second. The lots are near to railroad station and street cars.

Third. They are contiguous to churches, schools, banks and stores.

Fourth. They are within only a few minutes' ride from the centre of the city.

Fifth. Gas and water are already on the property.

Sixth. Each and every lot has a clear front on fine wide streets, leading direct from station and street cars.

Seventh. Almost no grading or filling up required.

Eighth. Six years' time is to be given to purchasers.

The sale takes place to-morrow, at 1:30, P. M., on the premises.

A celebrated brass band will be in attendance.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers.

Good, Better, Best.

Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street, (east of railroad bridge) have in store and for sale an excellent line of furniture, which, in the superior quality of its durability, style and finish, is not excelled by any other house East or West. Their goods are simply the very best as to material and workmanship. They have the exclusive manufacture of several new, neat and useful patents, among which is the Patent Bed Sofa, an article that stands without a rival.

Always Ready.

What is always ready? Why the Weed Sewing Machine. No fits and starts with it. It is always up to the mark, and the good housewife never has the vexation of finding that the sewing machine, when not used for a day or two, gets out of order. The Weed is made for work and always is ready for use. Mr. F. C. Biggert, No. 116 Market street, is the agent.

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The Best.

Which is the best sewing machine? The Weed. And why? Because the "proof of the pudding is the eating," and the fact that the sales of the Weed are annually increasing shows that the Weed is becoming duly recognized, and that the more it is used the wider becomes its fame. Mr. F. C. Biggert, 116 Market street, has the Weed for sale, and is the exclusive agent here.

Ten Dollars

Advance, and small monthly payments, place a Weed Sewing Machine within the reach of every one, and make the outlay necessary to secure one very slightly felt.

Every Inducement

That perfection of mechanism can offer will be found in the Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine, 116 Market street.

New designs in queensware at the great headquarters for such goods, Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

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POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

LAST evening Abraham Harris, for abusing his wife, was fined fifty dollars by the Allegheny Mayor.

OFFICER MCWHORTER before the Allegheny Mayor, has charged Robert Brown with keeping a ferocious dog.

MRS. FREDERICA MILLER before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, has charged a man named Jumpas with forcibly entering her cellar.

ROSE RANEY turned up in Allegheny city, from whence she was sent to Claremont for ninety days on the charge of vagrancy. Rose is not happy when out of her old home.

JOHN KELLY, who was concerned in the Fifth avenue riot on Sunday, was sent up to Charlestown for sixty days yesterday, by Mayor Blackmore, in default of a fifty dollar fine.

EVA HOWARD has made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Henry Meyers with selling liquor on Sunday. Defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

CHARLES HODSON has made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging James Wilson with larceny as bailee of ten dollars. Defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

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PITTSBURGH LETTER LIST.

OFFICIAL.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, JUNE 11, 1873.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1873.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

LADIES' LIST.

Abrams Mary
Adkins Alice
Aiken Mary
Alman Mary A
Anchuis Eva
Anderson Lena
Baker G
Bell A N
Bancroft Mary L
Barber Emma
Barton Anna M
Baily Frank G
Baxter Maggie
Beaver Mrs Jane
Boyle A
Brand Biddy
Brown Sula
Bulger Mary
Briggs Mrs
Brandon Irene
Brodhead Mrs
Campbell Mary D
Carey Mary
Casady Lizzie
Chambers A M
Clark Alice
Chamberlin M A
Cuffey Maggie
Cole Mrs E
Conway
Coling E E
Coulter Lizzie
Cox Fanny M
Curry H A
Davis Jane
Daily Alice
Dalton Mary
Dealey Lou
Donovan Ellen
Donahue Nancy
Dixon Mary
Dees Rose
Dunham Lydia
Dill Annie E
Dunham Mrs
Duncan Mary W
Ebbert T S
Easton M J
Elliott Norma
Fleming Mrs
Fox Pathlen
Fulmer Kate
Gastill Amanda
Gaynd Kitty
Gilmer Hattie
Gabel Sallie
Gibbons Mary
Griffith A
Grammer L P
Gray Emma
Hall Mrs
Hamilton Mrs
Hazzard Sue E
Hemphill Robt
Hillar M

Hoffman K
Huddy Gill
Hudson Mrs
Hunse Mar ancie
Holdaway Mrs E
Holland Mrs
Irwin Sarah
James Mrs
Jacobs Red
Jay Rachael
Jefferson Adlaid
Jones Mary
Jones Mrs
Johnson Ella
Johnston Nancy
Kann Rosa
Keen Rebecca
Keys Mrs Thos
Kelly Mary
Kemp Emma
Kennedy Lizzie
Kenniman C
Kemp Lizz